The New-York Times.

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THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Urgent Invitations to Visit Southern Cities.

Prominent Citizens of New-Orleans Ask Him There.

A Meeting for the Same Purpose in Mobile.

Progress of the Party from Springfield to St. Louis.

Demonstrations and Speeches Along the Route.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 8.

Your special correspondent at New-Orleans telegraphs to this Bureau as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1866.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, Lindell House, St. Louis:

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Louisiana and City of New-Orleans, have the highest pleasure in most cordially inviting your Excellency to so extend your present trip through the country as to include our State and city. The people of Louisiana, whose cause, in common with that of the entire country you are defending by your consummate ability, and for whose welfare you stand the recognized and fearless champion, earnestly desire, in thus extending to you a hearty welcome to the capital of their State, to demonstrate to the President of the United States their exalted and reverent appreciation of his acceptable services rendered in behalf of a reunited nation. We desire to see and confer with the standard bearer of American statesmen and to hear his noble eloquence. Looking to the permanent reconstruction of the Union and the salvation of constitutional liberty on this continent, at the North as well as the South, so may the Southern commonwealth be saved as their people shall gather affectionately around your administration of the Government encouraging alike by their counsels and support.

This invitation is designed to include the distinguished statesmen, soldiers and civilians who accompany your Excellency. Please answer.

(Signed) John F. Monroe, Mayor; C. Fellows, State Senator; W. Alexander Gordon, State Senator; B. P. Voorhees, State Legislature; E. L. Parker, Surveyor of the Port; S. B. Bucknor, J. O. Nixon, editor and proprietor of the New-Orleans *Crescent*; Wm. L. Bailey, Special Post-office Department; S. A. Stolkdal, Deputy and Acting Collector Port; C. H. Faxillate, Colonel One Hundred and First Illinois Infantry; Michael Masson, Pierre Soulé, James P. Freret, Moses Greenwood, Hugh McDonald, J. T. Scott, M. D., Jacob Barker, Member Congress-elect; E. P. Brooks, New-York TIMES; E. K. Boyd, Superintendent St. Charles Hotel; W. H. Merriam, New-York *Herald*, Secretary of the meeting.

INVITATION FROM MOBILE.

The TIMES correspondent at Mobile telegraphs to this bureau from Mobile that a meeting of citizens was held there to-day, of which Mr. C. FELLOWS was President, and Mr. H. MONAM, Secretary, which invited the President to visit that city. The St. Nicholas Hotel and the hospitalities of the city were offered him and his suite.

The Journey from Springfield to St Louis—Demonstrations and Speeches.

To the Associated Press.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Saturday, Sept. 8—8:30 A. M.

The Committee of Arrangements, accompanied by a band of music, together with a large number of citizens, escorted the Presidential party to the cars for St. Louis, distant ninety-four miles. They were loudly applauded on their departure. The State and city authorities, as a class, had nothing to do with the reception of the President. The weather, after the rain of last night, is bright and beautiful, and the best humor prevails among the excursionists. We are accompanied by the Committee from St. Louis, consisting of Burt Abel, Chairman; C. E. Stannard, John F. Darley Donnell, J. F. Taylor, ex-Mayor of St. Louis; Col. John Knapp, proprietor of the *Republican*; H. C. Brookmyer, President of the Board of Aldermen; William Freedman, Col. John M. Williams and Thomas Richardson.

Stopping a short time at Chatham and Auburn the President was introduced and applauded, and cheers were given for the thirty-six States. Time did not allow the introduction of the other parties.

VIRDEN, 9:28 A. M.—We stopped several minutes. On their being introduced to the people three cheers were given for the President, the Secretaries of State and Navy, Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT, and the United States. Gen. GRANT was called on for a speech, when he veraciously said he had a bad cold and would give them a speech the next time he came along.

GIRARD, 9:45 A. M.—There are similar proceedings at this place. The President was here the recipient of a mammoth apple.

CARTERSVILLE—10 A. M.—We have stopped five minutes. The President was introduced, and received with three enthusiastic cheers by the large assemblage. Hon. JOHN HOGAN introduced Secretary SEWARD. There was an immense pressure to the platform. The ladies were requested to come round to it that they might see the President. Three cheers were given for the thirty-six States of the Union. Cries for the President were heard, and the band was requested, by at least a hundred voices, to stop its music.

The Secretary of the Navy was introduced and applauded, and next General GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT, who were, all along the route, received with deafening cheers. The President made a short speech, in which he said that now that the armies of the rebellion had been overthrown, we had to turn our attention to peace. He was free to say he was gratified with the public demonstrations on the way. He did not look upon them as having been made with reference to himself personally; but if——

General PALMER here stepped from the car to the platform and persuasively requested the people to keep quiet, as the President had only a few minutes to stay.

The President, resuming, repeated that he did not look upon these demonstrations as personal to himself, but as evidence of the feeling of the people, foreboding the great issue before the country. We have passed through a perilous conflict, and the rebellion has been overthrown and suppressed; and the great question now is the preservation of the Union your fathers have handed down to you. Having received his political education almost at the feet of ANDREW JACKSON in 1832 and '33, he intended to maintain the Union of these States. The question was whether we should continue to have the Constitution as our fathers made it and the Union of thirty-six States, or whether all the powers of the States shall be absorbed or consolidated with the Union of only twenty-five States.

He continued to speak until the cars began to move when he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and for the Union of thirty-six States.

The President, Gen. GRANT, and Admiral FARRAGUT, were cheered at Shipman, Brighton, and Monticello, where the train halted merely for that purpose.

10:33 O'CLOCK A. M.—We are now twenty-three miles from Alton. The excursionists all appear to be in good health. They have been liberally supplied with refreshments on the way. The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, by constant attention, have rendered the trip additionally pleasant.

ALTON, Ill., noon.—The party were received here by a dense mass of persons, many of whom were from the surrounding country and from St. Louis and other cities. Salutes were fired, and the greatest possible excitement prevailed. The excursionists were conducted to a stand previously erected, where the President, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, Secretary SEWARD and Secretary WELLES were respectively introduced. The cheering was wild and the demonstrations emphatic. The Mayor of Alton extended a cordial welcome to the President and the statesmen and heroes who accompany him, in a neat speech, saying that however much the citizens differed, it was irrespective of party. He alluded to the recent presence at Chicago, laying of the Douglas monument cornerstone and the dying words of the late Senator to his son, namely: "Be faithful to the Constitution, and obey the laws;" and also referred to the visit yesterday to the tomb of LINCOLN, quoting from the latter's inaugural address, full of patriotism and charity, as faithful to duty.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President in his response returned his thanks. He and Senator DOUGLAS were personal as well as political friends; both engaged in the same cause of guarding the public liberty. The reference made to the Constitution induced him to say that it was time to consider what the Constitution is; whether it provided for a government of limited powers, or was made of gum elastic, to be stretched at will and pleasure. All those who regard the Constitution as the rampart of civil and religious liberty must learn that there can be no liberty without law, and in the language of the ancient Greeks, "The love of liberty is the soul of law, and when we lose it our liberties are at end." He might be reproached for his public course; but he stood now where he stood when he first entered on public life; where he stood when the rebellion commenced, and where JACKSON stood in 1832, when it was proposed to dissolve these States; and where he would stand, notwithstanding the vituperations of public men and the Press. He stood maintaining and vindicating the Constitution of the country, and, with the help of the people, there he would continue to stand, regardless of taunts and jeers. He expected those who heard him to take the Constitution and flag into their own hands, that flag which had been borne by so many noble and gallant defenders, triumphant on the land and on every sea. Come forward like men, forgetting party and party associations. We have heard talk about emancipation and abolition. Now who did more than he had done in behalf of that cause; but he would tell them that more emancipation was needed. This would be effected when reason had resumed her sway. The people should rise above party and rally around the Constitution. Save your country first; then you may have party. He knew that they would be morally courageous in the walks of life, as they had been physically courageous in the field. Let us have a common Constitution, Union and flag, and bring them to our altar, swearing that they shall be preserved, though all things are lost.

The President was frequently interrupted by applause.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Mr. SEWARD was then vociferously called for, and made a speech. He said, in substance:

In 1864 your votes and mine elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON President and Vice-President of the United States, for the noble purpose of breaking up rebellion and restoring the Union. Now, has this been effected? No! Well, if ABRAHAM LINCOLN had lived, and ANDREW JOHNSON remained only Vice-President of the United States, let me ask you if you believe that ABRAHAM LINCOLN would have consented to have this country in a state of war and a disseverance of the Union? He would have proposed to the subjugated insurrectionists the acceptance of the four conditions, namely: The repudiation of the rebel debt, the assumption of the loyal debt, the abolition of Slavery, and the renunciation of the right of secession. They have done all this, and now, if the Union is not restored it is because the pistol of an assassin has done that which a million of armed rebels were not allowed to do by Gen. GRANT and the brave men of Missouri, Illinois, and the Valley of the Mississippi. You cannot refuse to consent to the reunion of the nation, and you have for your leader, and the defender of your cause to-day, the successor of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. I do not believe that when the Constitution is restored in all its points that the people of this country cannot manage so small a matter as the adjustment of the relations and position of four millions of colored people, nor will they permit the incongruity of the existence of such a small number of people to disturb the arrangement of the Union.

These remarks were warmly applauded.

The ceremonies of the platform having been concluded, the party were squeezed through a dense mass of human beings on the deck of the steamer *Andy Johnson*. Meanwhile, salutes were fired and cheers were frequently repeated by the excited multitude, The Knights Templar acted as escort. The efforts of the police and committee men to protect the Presidential party from the disagreeableness of working their way through crowds were totally inefficient. The police fortunately, however, rendered some relief by the interruption of their drawn swords. Mounted on a platform on board the *Andy Johnson*, Capt. JAMES B. EADES, of St. Louis, addressed the President, saying, in substance, that the people of St. Louis, irrespective of party, tendered to him the hospitalities of the city. He paid a high compliment to the President's patriotism, who, by his sound judgment and inflexible honesty, had risen to the highest pinacle of human greatness—had raised poverty to eminence and placed the laurel on the moistened brow of labor.

These remarks were received with marked satisfaction.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, in reply said:

Language is inadequate to convey the emotions that have excited in my bosom on this occasion. This spontaneous and cordial welcome from the people of Missouri is particularly acceptable to me. Under the existing circumstances, to receive encouragement like this from the people, from the working people, the producing people, mentally and physically, is a source of no ordinary gratitude to me. It is almost overwhelming in itself. I had better, perhaps, leave you to infer from what I ought to say, or what I would say, under the circumstances, than attempt to express, for I am incompetent at present to reduce to sentences or to words anything like the appreciation with which I am inspired. But I am free to say that I do not appropriate this demonstration all to myself. I attribute it to the times; to the necessity of the occasion, to the great party issue that is before the country. After having passed a perilous crisis, and peace having been restored, the great question of preserving the law and the Constitution agitates the popular heart, and it is one of the most momentous recorded in history. In passing through this rebellious and chaotic conditions of things back to the law and the Constitution, it throws my work on you and the whole country. While on the one hand we oppose separation, dissolution and treason, on the other hand, let me tell you, there is equal danger of consolidation and concentration of all power in the Government. It is the patriotic duty of every man, without regard to petty distinction, to keep his Government in the right channel and while he steers clear of the whirlpool on the one hand, he should be equally certain of clearing the rocks on the other; for either will result in the destruction and overthrow of our paesent form of Government. The States should move in their proper sphere and so should the Federal Government, and it now devolves upon the people in returning to peace and the restoration of the States, to see that all the departments of the Government are properly adjusted. It is easy, my countrymen, I know, to raise a clamor in one department of the Government, and make the charge of tyranny and despotism against another; but let me say to this vast concourse of people that tyranny and despotism can be exercised more effectually by two hundred men than it can by one. [Cheers] The immortal JEFFERSON, in days gone by, told this people that despotism and tyranny and the institutions of government can be more effectually carried out by money than by fear. Notwithstanding all that has been done and said, I have planted myself upon the constitution of my country, and in doing so I have exercised no power but what I deemed it my sworn duty to perform. [Applause.] What have I done in your name and in your behalf? I have exercised the veto power for the purpose of arresting and staying certain measures till the sovereign people of this nation should have time to consider upon them. [Loud cheers.] Believing that I have done nothing but my duty, I shall stand by the Constitution, and, with your help, and God being willing, all the powers this side of the infernal regions combined can never drive me from the discharge of my duty. [Cheers.] Let me thank you for this cordial welcome, and leave in your hands the flag with the stars undiminished, with all it stripe unobliterated. [Cheers.] I invoke the best blessing of Heaven on you! [Loud applause.]

He was frequently interrupted by cheers during the delivery of his speech.

The President was formally introduced to Mayor THOMAS and escorted to the steamer *Ruth*, when the bells commenced ringing, noting a readiness for the fleet to turn their bows homeward. The steamers *Andy Johnson*, *Ruth* and *Olive Branch*, lashed together, made the first move forward, closely followed by as many other boats as there were original States in the Union.

As soon as the fleet of gaily decked steamers was under way, the Presidential party crossed over from the steamer *Andy Johnson* to the *Ruth*, and passed up to the cabin escorted by a detachment of Knights Templar. At this point Capt. BART ABLE suggested that as the boats were about to pass the mighty Missouri River, the party should be escorted to the upper deck to view that mighty stream.

The President and party were escorted to the hurricane roof of the *Ruth*, where they passed an hour in a very pleasant manner. Gen. GRANT was kept busy in acknowledging the congratulations that were heaped upon him. Secretary SEWARD, Secretary WELLS, Admiral FARRAGUT and party came in for their share of attention.

The fleet steamed slowly down the river, greeted at every point with salutations from the people on shore, and the numerous boats that lay along the shore awaiting to greet the party of the steamers representing the thirteen original passed on. Another steamer also representing the States that had been admitted into the Union joined the fleet. The steamer *Ruth* especially was overcrowded with passengers, crowds of whom gathered round the distinguished excursionists, either to gaze at or shake hands with them. The confusion on board this boat was immense, but there were no systematic attempt to restrain it. A dinner was served, of which many partook. The steamers presented a beautiful and gay appearance as they swept the river. An unclouded sunlight lit up the scene, and the weather was mild and pleasant. After the dinner the President received the veterans of 1812, represented by Gen. RANNY, Col. BRIGHAM and others. The first named addressed him as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. RANNEY.

MR. PRESIDENT—I am directed by the soldiers of the war of 1812 to bid you an earnest welcome to Missouri and her commercial Capital, and with one voice to bid you God speed in efforts the Union to all its constitutional rights and give peace to the nation. In 1814 we fought to keep New-England in the Union. You are contending now, at the head of a mighty nation, to keep the States in the Union. Hereafter, when peace shall smile upon all parts of the United States, and we are permitted to worship God under our vine and fig-tree, with none to make afraid, then the old soldier, whose head is covered with silver, will gather around him, at the domestic fireside, his children and grandchildren, and recount to them the history of ANDREW JOHNSON, the good President of the United States.

The President made a brief and appropriate response.

ARRIVAL AT ST. LOUIS.

A 4 o'clock, the boats returning from Carondolet reached the levee near the foot of Carondolet-street, where the President's party disembarked, and were transferred to carriages.

Thousands of persons here crowded, all anxious to see the President and other distinguished excursionists, particularly Gen. GRANT. The Police had a laborious and strength-exhausting time in endeavoring to keep back the noisy and surging multitude from crowding on the carriages. After a considerable delay the procession moved slowly along the route. Many of the houses were decorated with flags and transparencies. One was erected on Chestnut-street opposite the Republican office, elegantly decorated and ornamented with portraits of JOHNSON, GRANT and FARRAGUT. A statue of Judge DOUGLAS was displayed on a stand near by. The sidewalks were crowded all the way on the route, and cheer after cheer repeatedly went up. Men waved their hats and ladies their handkerchiefs. A more lively demonstration has seldom, if ever, been witnessed. The procession moved in the following order:

Detachment of police; regular troops; soldiers and sailors of the late army and navy; wounded soldiers and sailors of the late army and navy, in carriages; Executive Committee; Knights Templar and Mayor of St. Louis, flanked on each side by Knights Templar; Presidential party; Gen. HANCOCK's Staff; officers of the army and navy on duty in the city; Scotch Club and Caledonian Society in Highland costume; Judiciary; City Council; Mayor and City Council of Carondale; City and County officers; Members of the Press.

Free Masons; Odd Fellows; Johnson Clubs of the county; Hibernian Society; Shamrock Society; United Sons of Erin; Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society; Students of the St. Louis University; Fenians; Butchers' Association; Draymen's Association; Police Commissioners; City Police; Members of the Merchants' Exchange; Citizens in carriages; Citizens mounted; Citizens on foot; Fire Department. They finally halted at the Lindell Hotel, where the distinguished party were escorted to the parlor, thence to the balcony over the main entrance, where they were greeted by thousands of spectators from below. The President was introduced and received with deafening cheers, when Maj. THOMAS addressed him as follows:

ADDRESS OF MAYOR THOMAS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMAN OF THE CABINET, AND OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES: As Chief Executive of this great city, numbering 200,000 people, it has become my pleasing duty, in behalf of our City Council, members of the Chamber of Commerce, manufacturers, bankers, and merchants to welcome and extend to you and your associates the hospitalities of this city. Our citizens are not unlike other people. They wish to take by the hand and converse with the President of this great and glorious Republic. Have patience with them and receive them courteously, and then reception and hospitality to yourself and friends will not be surpassed by any city since you left the Capital of the nation. You will find them liberal and kind hearted. Mr. President, on their behalf I extend to you my hand, and say I am much gratified to meet you this day, you being the only Chief-Magistrate I ever had the pleasure of taking by the hand in St. Louis during my residence of forty years in this city. While with us, speak to our people; state facts. They have been in the habit of hearing and thinking for themselves, and can penetrate every thought, action and word spoken, even though it be from the President of the United States.

The President briefly and patriotically responded, and the reception was over, and the whole party were at ease in the midst of the citizens.

There were cries of "order" amongst the crowd, cheers and waving of hats, while many impatiently demanded silence. The President being near the front of the balcony and in the act of responding, silence having been partially restored, he said:

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: Permit me here this day to tender through your honored representative, the Mayor, my profound thanks for the cordial welcome he has extended me from the citizens irrespective of business, calling or opinions on political questions. For this cordial and spontaneous welcome I confess to you that language is inadequate to express my gratitude. I do not look upon this demonstration as to the number of persons which has made this visit to St. Louis; but I look upon it as an indication of the popular heart moved with reference to questions now agitating the public mind. [Applause.] And believing this I came before you with the country's flag bearing thirty-six stars, with the Constitution in one hand and the Union in the other. Believing that with your help and the help of God, the Constitution and the Union can be preserved. [Emphatic applause.] The time has come when the great masses of the people of the United States should look to a Constitutional Government, and an emerging from the chaotic condition in which they were plunged and resuming our former relations. It behooves every man who loves the law and the Constitution to see that the questions involved are properly adjusted. In leaving the stand I leave with you the Constitution your fathers purchased with their blood. [Renewed cheers.] I turn over to you the flag of the country, not with twenty-five, but with thirty-six stars. I turn over to you the Union. It will be protected and cherished in your hands, and, so far as I am concerned, being the humble medium in the Executive Department—God being willing—they shall be protected and defended at all hazards. [Renewed cheers.] Then please accept my profound, my sincere, heartfelt thanks, for the cordial welcome which you have given me on this occasion."

The President was vociferously cheered as he retired from the balcony.

Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES were introduced and applauded.

Next came Gen. GRANT, when the cheers were terrific, concluding with "tigers," and exclamations, "Hurrah for GRANT."

Admiral FARRAGUT was also introduced, and he too received the plaudits of a grateful people for important services rendered to the country. He made a few remarks expressive of his thanks.

Secretary SEWARD was called upon for a speech. His advance to the platform was greeted with applause.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In all political history it is not recorded that every Secretary of State spoke in the presence of the Chief Magistrate, who, like kings and emperors, has ministers whose duty it is to be silent, and advise, and record, never to open their lips in the common service of all the people. But this seems to be a day of political penitence, in which I hear men of all States and all countries talking in their own language. I hear men of all the States — Illinoisians, Missourians, Kentuckians, Louisianians and Massachusetts men—all speaking in their own language, but all that language comes to my ears in one euphony: "After five years of war we want peace." [Applause.] We want peace at home now, henceforth and forever, and we are willing to accept war from any other nation when God chooses to raise up a nation against us. [Applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, we have traveled and made a long journey from the Capitol to the great City of the Lakes, where we have attended, as became our duty, the imposing ceremony of paying honor to the memory of a great statesman of the northwest, of whom the nation was bereaved in the hour of his greatest virtue. And we have visited, as was our duty, the last resting place to which were consigned the remains of the great martyred President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Cries in the crowd, "Hat's off."] We are now on our return to the national Capital. What message shall we carry from this great city to the cities on the Atlantic coast? Shall it be said that Missouri wants more of civil war? [Cries of "No! no!"] Does she want herself or any single one of the thirty-six States of this Union debarred from representation in Congress? [Renewed cries of "No! no."] So that they only come in a loyal attitude and in the persons of loyal representatives. [Cheers.] You are content then with the results? You are prepared to abide by the Constitution of the United States? [Cries of "Yes, we are."] You are prepared to abide by the highest law which commands us to love our enemies and receive and accept our brethren to our bosoms. [Renewed cries of "Yes, that's it!"] This, then, is your message, and we will convey it. Now let me tell you this message from the west bank of the Mississippi, 1,100 miles above the ocean tide and 3,200 to the highest navigation of this Missouri will be a potential message, which will be listened towith respect in Faneuil Hall, in the City Hall of New-York, the Hall of Independence in Philadelphia, in Baltimore, around the tomb of Washington, in the capital of the United States and New-Orleans, on the Pacific coast; it will be so potential a message because it comes from the Constantinople of America.

Secretary SEWARD left the portico amid demonstrations of applause. The crowd remained for a long time in front of the hotel.

The excursionists partook of a grand banquet tonight at the Southern Hotel.

A dispatch has been received from New-Orleans inviting the President to visit that city. It is signed by the most prominent citizens.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 8.

THE RESOURCES OF ARKANSAS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received an interesting report from the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Little Rock, Ark., in regard to the resources of the State. Iron is found in abundance in all of the Northern Counties, and is said to be of a superior quality. Coal is extensively found in the Western Counties of Lawrence, Marion and Fulton. The best lands are those bordering on the water courses. The great Valley of the Mississippi proper, embracing 4,800 square miles, is superior for the growth of cotton, corn, tobacco, hemp and the cereals. The Arkansas River Valley, 3,500 square miles, is represented as the best cotton land in the country. The returns from the office at Little Rock show that the entries are progressing for actual settlement under the Homestead Law.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DISBURSEMENTS.

During the week the disbursements on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments were as follows: War Department, $2,418,376; Navy, $217,527; Interior, $509,166. Total, $3,145,069.

INFECTED RAGS FROM LIVERPOOL.

Our Consul at Liverpool writes to the State Department as follows:

"Large quantities of rags are being exported from this country to the United States. It seems now to be admitted, at least in this country, that all clothing, &c., from persons having the cholera become infected, and that there is great danger of spreading the disease by such clothing. There is not only a possibility, but a probability, that infected rags may be mixed in with those that are now being sent over. It would be well for the health authorities at the different ports to look after these importations, and whenever there is any doubt, to take steps to have them disinfected."

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

In an envelope postmarked Urbana, Ohio, the Secretary of the Treasury has received recently sixteen Seven-Thirty notes and $775 in Legal-tenders, unaccompanied by anything to indicate from whom it came or to what purpose it was to be applied. The numbers had been carefully cut out of the bonds, it is supposed to prevent the possibility of tracing them to the sender. It is no doubt a case of conscience.

LOUISIANA.

The President Invited to Visit New-Orleans—Gen. Sheridan Appointed Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 8.

Mayor MONROE and other prominent city and State officials have forwarded a telegram to the President, inviting him and the distinguished statesmen, soldiers and civilians who accompany him, to extend their present trip through the country so as to include this State and city. They desire to demonstrate to the President the exalted and reverent appreciation of his acceptable services rendered in behalf of the reunited nation.

A Bureau circular was issued to-day announcing Gen. SHERIDAN as temporary Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State, Gen. BAIRD having been relieved from that position at his own request.

A United States steamer left Pensacola on the 1st for Tampico and the Rio Grande, to protect the American interest, in those localities.

Arrived, steamer *Evening Star*, New-York.

Sailed, *Raleigh* and *Mariposa*, New-York.

NEW-YORK.

Delegates to the Albany Convention—Nominations, &c.

GREENPORT, L. I., Saturday, Sept. 8.

At the Democratic Convention for the First District of Suffolk, held here to-day, H. A. REEVES and DAVID CONODON were elected delegates, and B. D. LEIGHT and Dr. R. B. NICOLL alternates, to the Democratic State Convention.

OWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 8.

Gen. ISAAC S. CATLIN and Hon. JAMES B. HOWE were to-day elected delegates to the State Convention at Albany.

JAMAICA, L. I., Saturday, Sept. 8.

Hon. JOHN J. ARMSTRONG and WILLIAM H. FURMAN were chosen to-day as delegates to the Albany State Convention, to be held on the 11th inst.

UTICA, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The following are the Union County nominations for this (Oneida) County: For Representative, ROSCOE CONKLING; for County Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. CHARLES NORTHRUP; for Coroner, Dr. CHARLES B. TEFT; for Justice of Sessions, ELI S. BEARSS.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

More Aid for the Liberals in Mexico—Commercial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 7.

Another small expedition to aid the Liberals in Mexico is reported to have sailed last night.

The transcript of the appeal in the Puebla case, about to be sent to the United States Supreme Court, contains nearly one thousand pages of legal cap.

Japan tea sold recently at 80c. per pound.

There is no material change in mining stocks. Crown Point, $880; Chollar, $136; Ophir, $205; Yellow Jacket, $770; Gould & Curry, $710. Legal tenders, 71¼.

Items of News from Arizona—The Late Fight with the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 8.

Dates from Arizona are received to Aug. 30. The election for delegate to Congress was to take place last week. The candidates were CHARLES D. PASTEN and Col. BASHFORD.

The Governor had apportioned the members of the Legislature on the basis of the late census.

The country in the neighborhood of Lopez is flooded to a distance of 40 miles.

A letter gives a detailed account of the fight lately reported, in which thirty-three Indians were killed. It seems the Indians belonged to friendly tribes. Toll was demanded of teamsters for passing over the road from Lopez. This being refused, a scuffle ensued. The teamsters were joined by a dozen soldiers, when a general fight took place, resulting in the death of thirty-three Indians, who had not brought bows and arrows, but who were said to have had knives concealed about their persons. The Indians intimate that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs authorized them to collect tolls.

Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 8.

M. W. BALDWIN, senior proprietor of the locomotive works, died last night near this city. His partner, MATTHEW BAIRD, sailed from Europe on Tuesday last, having been recalled by a dispatch through the Atlantic cable.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE PERUVIAN AT FATHER POINT.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The steamship *Peruvian* from Liverpool, the 31st ult., has passed this Point.

The principal items of news have been anticipated by the Atlantic cable.

The English Reform Troubles.

EDMUND BEALS, who has figured so prominently as Chairman of the Reform League, having been removed from his position as Revising Barrister for Middlesex, the correspondence is published. The Chief Justice, who withdrew the appointment, justifies it on the ground that persons engaged in every form of judicial offices are expected, like Judges of the land, to abstain from party strife. He gives his conviction, however, that BEALES' political opinions would not prevent him from doing justice in his Court, but thinks others might entertain different opinions.

The Polish Insurrection.

Official intelligence from Irkoutsk states that the Polish insurrection is completely quelled. The Poles lost 30 killed, 25 wounded, 485 captured. The insurgents are still at large. The outbreak was caused principally by want of food, the provisions intended for the exiles being appropriated by the authorities.

Fire in Constantinople.

The principal theatre of Constantinople, worth ten million piastres, is burned.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Peace with Germany Desired—The Emperor's Health — Carlotta — French Breech-Loaders—American Affairs—Reform in France.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866.

Various acts within the last few days serve to show that the Emperor desires to remain at peace with Germany and "the rest of mankind." On every side, and especially in the army, we hear it said: "Oh, if the Emperor were younger we should have a war with Prussia." But the Emperor will not again enter into any doubtful contests—contests which may weaken the moral force of his name, or the financial resources of the country, for then the opposing factions, which are only waiting for a good opportunity, will come to the surface.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

His Majesty's health is now better, but the doctors have finally declared that he is suffering from renal calculi, and that his health must fluctuate till these can be got rid of.

CARLOTTA.

The Empress of Mexico left town yesterday for her charming residence in the Adriatic, Miramar, and no one thus far, probably, knows a word of the result of her negotiations with the Emperor. Yet the tone of the Press, that is to say, of the independent Press, is that the Empress CARLOTTA's mission has failed, and these papers discuss at length the new situation which is created for France by this failure. As a general thing there is little acrimony expressed against the Emperor, whatever may be felt, the journals occupying themselves more with the financial than with the personal side of the question. There is a general feeling that the Mexican affair is a bad scrape, the opposition think that the Emperor's party, if not the Emperor himself, see it now also in the same light, and they appear willing to forget the beginning in an honest effort to find the best way out. They are likely to have full occupation for their time.

FRENCH BREECH-LOADERS.

The race for needle guns has become a mania. The smallest one-horse kingdom in Christendom will soon have its breech-loading rifles. The French are balancing between the American Remington gun and the French Chassepot gun. Both have been and are being extensively tried, and both will probably be adopted, for both are acknowledged by the French to be superior to the Prussian gun. Certain journals declare that the French army will soon be provided with 200,000 needle guns, but as there was hesitation until recently as to the best model to adopt, the delivery of so many guns at so early a date may be questioned. The French army possesses 1,800,000 muskets of the *balle-à-tige* model, which is the only model in use in the army, with the exception of models for trial, for many years past. These guns can be converted, it is said, for the most part into breech-loaders, but the Government has, nevertheless, offered them for sale at rates varying from $3 to $4. It is probable that no purchasers will be found at any price, for at this moment even the Prince of Monaco would not risk the safety of his standing army of three men with anything else than the breech-loading gun.

The discussion is still going on about the nautical and defensive qualities of the *Re d'Italia*, and it is to be hoped that Mr. WEBB has, by this time, enlightened the public on the subject, especially in regard to her cuirass. The dispute is most acrid as to who is responsible for her inadequate plating.

The French people are very proud, as they well may be, of the very remarkable voyages their new line of steamers from Havre to New-York are making. The line, I imagine, is paying well, for the stock continues to rise in the market.

AMERICANISM.

We have almost at present a current of Americanism, by which I mean, of course, enthusiasm for everything American. The singularly erroneous articles of the Prince POLIGNAC, late General in the rebel service, against the North, could not have fallen at a more unpropitious moment. The attention of every student of history is now directed to that wonderful political system which cannot only stand such a shock as that of the late rebellion, but which can come out of it with more marks of genius, of power, and of material resources than are possessed by any other nation. Every one knew that the American was a fighting man, and that he had great inventive talent, so that there was, perhaps, not so much surprise that he should have fought well and made great improvements in instruments of warfare. But what old Europe does not understand and cannot be made to understand, is that our treasury should contain so many millions of receipts over expenses, and that we can still, at the end of this costly war, furnish old Europe with great quantities of surplus bullion! *You* know how it is done; but here, where they think that surplus money is only to be found in old communities, the thing worries them terribly!

FRENCH REFORM.

The great questions of liberty and interior reforms are not forgotten in France on account of the events in Germany. The following interesting parallel between the political system of the United States and of France is drawn by M. DUVERNOIS, of the *Liberté*, in an article addressed to the chief editor of that paper, M. DE GIRARDIN:

"If your last three letters, my dear Sir, should cross the Atlantic, and be read by, for example, a citizen of Ohio, you will certainly appear to him like a man making immense rhetorical efforts to prove that day is day and night is night. He will say to himself: 'How is it that this writer wastes his talents in demonstrating the possibility of things which we practice daily without even thinking of them? Who is it that does not know that when a nation has costly soldiers they are for service, and that it is perfectly useless to maintain them at great expense, in time of peace, under the pretext that some day one might want to use them? It is like the longings after liberty. Is it not true that the first need of a Government founded on universal suffrage is to know what is said and done by the public? And how is itt o know these things without the public debates of meetings and newspapers? In truth I should be obliged to this writer if he would tell me by what method Governments might maintain harmony between parties and groups of interests which have not the faculty of openly expressing in a regular and permanent manner what they have to say. Moreover, who is it that can be made to believe that the rights of a citizen are an elastic thing which may be enlarged or curtailed at the convenience of the Government? Since when has the State, of which the duty is simply to cause to be respected the rights of individuals, acquired also the right of curtailing them? Really I do not see the utility of discussing at such a length things so easy to practice, and your M. DE GIRARDIN, who, notwithstanding, appears to be a man of talent, would be employing his time better if he would come over here and apply his talent in some grand enterprise. Only, if he should decide to come, I can tell him that he will be wasting his time if he attempts to preach here any of his common-places about liberty and the like.'

This is certainly what the citizen of Ohio would say, and you must admit, dear Sir, that he would be not far from right. Here, every time that we open our mouth, twenty persons cry out to us: 'Why occupy yourselves about utopias, about dreams, about the impossible? Let them pass their way. They are innocent, and can do no one any harm.' Whereas in America people would simply say: 'We know all about that. It is common-place.'

The fact is, the Europe you cherish in your dreams; the Europe, federal, free, unarmed; the Europe, seat of civilization, exists, and is called America. While we quarrel about liberty, the American practices it and puts it everywhere; he puts it into the heart of the citizen, with an incontestible right to enjoy it; he puts it into the State, which uses it as it deems best; he puts it into the domain of thought, which develops itself at all hours in public meetings and in the newspapers; he puts it into the Executive power, which he limits with well-defined powers, but which he leaves free to move in this circle; he puts it into civil and religious life, and, in a word, everywhere.

What confusion we should have if we were right in calling you the Dreamer, the Utopist, the Absolutist! It is clear that in that case the people, excited by a licentious press, ought to come together in tumultuous meetings, degenerating soon into formidable riots, so much the easier, as everybody may carry arms, and that the trade in implements of war is as free in America as the trade in groceries at Paris. And what habits, my dear master, ought such a license to engender! Do you not see everywhere spread out in the shop windows loads of obscene engravings and libertine songs! Do you not see from here the theatres overrun by productions in which literature is replaced by exhibitions of legs, and wit by vulgarity! What a decadence, my dear master, and how M. PAULIN LIMAYRAC would do well to pass that way!

And then, how do you expect these States, each one with its rights and its militia, to live in peace with each other a fortnight? Is it not clear that at every turn they must come to blows? And the State without army, what influence do you suppose it will have in the world? Is it not evident that the smallest European power will cause it to tremble by simply raising the finger? A demoralization each day increasing, a Government with inadequate forces, constantly disturbed by riots, and at the mercy of the first insurrection, in fine, a country without grandeur and of no influence in the regulation of the affairs of other nations; such will be the Europe you dream of, for such is America.

On the contrary, how admirable everything marches in rational Europe! How the European concert of action protects the weak! How all these nations, armed to the teeth, fraternize! How the regulation of thought elevates everywhere around us the intellectual level! How the authorized songs peddled out on our streets and highways betray noble preoccupations! And our theatres, placed under the control of censors, see how they moralize the people! And then what stability in Governments! Are you not struck with all these advantages? Is it, therefore, too dear for the permanent maintenance of peace to pay it in maintaining numerous and disciplined armies? Is it too dear to pay for order by abandoning certain rights without value, and to which only an absolute mind like yours could attach a price? Abandon, therefore, your chimera, condemned by American experience, and let us admire together for the future this European system, which has been tried, and which dazzles us by the spectacle of a universal concord, of a growing prosperity, and of a moral and intellectual expansion!

Down with America, therefore, and long live Europe!

But no! Here we see that this America, which has everything necessary for its downfall, prospers notwithstanding in the most marvelous way. The moral tone elevates itself rather to austerity than lowers itself to degradation. The newspapers talk, and cry and howl, public meetings assemble everywhere, and everybody is excited; but, strange to say, the Government lives! On the boards of those theatres free to exhibit what they please, every licentious production is hissed down, and this degenerate and degenerating people, who tripple their population in a half century, astonish the world with their wealth. But the critical hour has arrived, a formidable insurrection has broken out; now is the time, when all the weapons of a Federal Constitution, and a government without an army, is going to be revealed. But this Federal Constitution overcomes rebellion, which would have ruined any European Government, and this Government, without an army, places fifteen hundred thousand men in the field!

Doubtless this is well; but this war should have proved the tomb of liberty. It is evident that hereafter the United States will have an army, which will place them on a level with our civilization, and that their complicated finances will bankrupt them. Yet the year which follows the suppression of the insurrection the United States have but forty thousand men under arms, and they have a million of surplus receipts in the treasury!

That is true; but what exterior influence, what power of expansion can a nation have without an army; is it strictly confined to its narrow limits? On the contrary, we see from time to time the great Republic admitting a new State to the banquet of liberty, without any other effort than that of placing an additional star on its flag and admitting a Senator the more into its Senate chamber; so that Europe, frightened, foresees the hour when the giant will dominate everything down to the Isthmus of Panama.

That may be also true; but what sort of a figure would such a people without military genius cut in presence of the nations of Europe? How easy for us to humiliate this untutored democrat? Yet England, proud England, yields to him with docility; the colossus, Russia, seeks his alliance, and France herself pays attention to what he has to say about the Mexican Expedition.

In fine, it is a despicable nation—a nation without grandeur. Yet it takes a portion of that Mexico, which in three years we have not been able to make advance an inch, he throws it into the crucible of liberty, and he draws out of it for the world's benefit the opulent California. He transforms the deserts, he peoples the solitudes; under his feet grows up a city where was yesterday a swamp, and the railways which we refuse almost to give to our departments traverse even thousands of miles without inhabitants.

This is the way, my dear master, that experience condemns us absolute people; this is the way in which a disarmed peace is a deceptive dream; how liberty and peace enervate people, ruin them, take from them their grandeur and destroy their credit!" MALAKOFF.

Political.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 8.

The Common Council of this city last night adopted resolutions inviting the delegation of Southern Unionists now in Philadelphia who intend to visit certain Northern cities to visit New-Brunswick; and instructing the Mayor to receive and welcome and care for said delegates in the name of the city during their sojourn, as a mark of love, honor and esteem for the true Union men of theSouth.

SCRANTON, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 8.

JAMES ARCHIBALD, of this city, has been nominated as the Union Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District.

The Vermont State Fair.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Friday, Sept. 7.

The Fair closed this afternoon. There were several interesting races, the most important of which were run by the stallion *Ethan Allen* and mare *Fearless* for the Society's purse of $500, which was won by *Ethan Allen* in two straight heats. Time—2:58 and 2:39. Gov. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, and DEVENS, of Massachusetts, were on the Judge's stand during the afternoon, and in response to the loud calls of the crowd, made brief speeches. Fifty thousand people have visited the Fair.

Fatal Accident.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Sept. 7.

THOMAS A. GARDNER, fireman on the Bristol Railroad, was fatally hurt this evening, by falling from a locomotive which he was oiling while spinning around a curve. He belong in New-Bedford, but has been employed on the Michigan Central Railroad.

From South Carolina.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Saturday, Sept. 8.

GOV. ORR, in a special message, will recommend to the Legislature the acceptance by the State of the provisions of the act of Congress of 1862, donating lands to States and territories for establishing agricultural colleges. He intimates that that State can realize $150,000 from the sale of scrip.

Fire at Burlington, Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The machine shops of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, in this city, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss heavy, but the amount is not ascertained.

The Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Saturday, Sept. 8.

Hon. PORTUS BAXTER, regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, has about 2,000 plurality over HOYT, the independent candidate, but has not a majority over HOYT and BRIGHAM, (Democrat.) A plurality elects in the next trial, on Nov. 7.

Gen. Meade at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 8.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE has arrived here from Chicago, and will remain till Monday.

Horse Races.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The trotting to-day between *Dexter* and *Butler* was won by the latter. Time, 2:33½; 2:27; 2:26¾. On the third heat *Dexter* was drawn.

THE TRAGEDY IN CHICAGO.

A Gambler Shot by his Mistress—Details of the Tragic Occurrence—The Murderess in Custody, Drunk and Dressed for a Ball—Her Maudlin Ravings.

From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 5.

The present week has already been signalized with more than one event of a startling character. Murder and bloodshed are rampant in the city, and "one doth tread upon another's heels." Last night about 11 o'clock a murder was committed which will probably cause a wider and deeper excitement in the community than any recent event, owing to the notoriety of the parties and the circumstances under which the affair took place.

THE CRIME.

GEORGE TRUSSELL, the notorious gambler, whose name has been a familiar one to most of our citizens for several years past, was shot dead in a saloon by his former mistress, MOLLIE TRUSSELL, a name almost equally notorious. It was the consummation of a protracted quarrel of two years standing, the last act of a tragedy, a not unnatural termination to such a career.

The mere facts connected with the assassination may be given in a few lines, but the event itself calls up a long and painful history, the recital of which would occupy as many pages. TRUSSELL had been all day at the race-course, and was spending the evening with a number of his sporting friends around the city, drinking in the saloons, and making arrangements, probably, for the great match which was to come off on the morrow. About 10:30 o'clock he went into SENECA WRIGHT's saloon, No. 76 Randolph-street, and while there he met a Mr. AUSTIN, of the Circus Company, and several companions, with whom TRUSSELL was acquainted. Mr. WRIGHT, who stood behind the bar, had just been asking Mr. AUSTIN to sing a favorite song of his, called "Limerick Races," and when TRUSSELL entered he added his entreaties for the song. While they were engaged in urging Mr. AUSTIN to give the song, a woman made her appearance at the door. It was MOLLIE TRUSSELL, the woman who had formerly been TRUSSELL's mistress, and who for the past two years has been pursuing him, and endeavoring to win him back to her again. She was attired in a gorgeous white moire dress, with a light shawl thrown over it, and seemed as if she had just come from some dancing party. TRUSSELL has all along endeavored to shake himself clear of this woman, and her appearance in the saloon was the signal for a quarrel. She asked him to go out with her. He refused, and as she would not be put off with a refusal, he took her by the shoulders and gently pushed her from him out of the door. Without saying another word MOLLIE drew a revolver from her pocket, leveled it, and fired. The shot evidently took effect, for TRUSSELL immediately pressed his hand to his side, and retreated to the centre of the saloon. MOLLIE pursued him and fired a second shot, placing the muzzle of the pistol close to his back. He cried out "I am shot," and staggered to the side entrance leading from the saloon to the main entrance of PRICE's livery stable. The woman still followed him, and fired again, hitting him somewhere in the side. He staggered half way across the stable entrance and fell dead on the spot. MOLLIE, who was partially intoxicated, rushed out and with a frantic scream threw herself upon the prostrate form, crying out, "O my GEORGE! my GEORGE! he is dead." While she was indulging in bitter lamentations of a maudlin character, Mr. YELVERTON, of the First Police Precinct, and Detective WM. DOUGLAS came to the spot and took her to the Central Police Station.

The sound of the pistol shots soon attracted an immense crowd around the saloon, and when it became known that it was GEORGE TRUSSELL that was shot, the excitement grew intense. Every one wanted to see him, and it required all the energies of the police to keep the place clear.

The dead man was carried into the office of Mr. PRICE. There he lay stark and rigid, with his eyes dreadfully staring, and an expression of pain upon the face. A few minutes before he was in robust health and chatting familiarly with his friends around the bar. Now he was but a piece of inanimate clay. Those who had known him familiarly were inexpressibly shocked at the awful contrast, and many of them exhibited signs of real emotion, while others were apparently struck speechless, as if unable to realize the fact.

GEORGE TRUSSELL'S CAREER.

Thus shamefully and sadly terminates the career of a man who at one time promised to be a useful and honorable member of society, but who, falling first into habits of dissipation and then into vice, degenerated into a gambler, and met with a death which is by no means unfrequent in the annals of that profession.

TRUSSELL was in the prime of life, being not more than 32 years of age at the time of his death. He was a tall, slim, well-formed man, and had a rather prepossessing expression of countenance. Of his history prior to his advent in this city we possess very little information. As up to that time he was a young man of good character and regular habits, it probably contains little of striking interest or consequence. He was formerly a bookkeeper in a commission store in Chicago, and from that he went into a banking-house in the capacity of a bookkeeper. While there he became associated with a number of the first characters of the city, the members of the sporting fraternity, and was initiated into the mysteries of faro. He soon lost all the money he had saved, and very seriously impaired the reputation he had earned. He lost his situation in the bank, and soon after started a gambling-house on his own account. From that period, and during the past three or four years, he has kept this gambling-house, and was considered as one of the most prominent members of his profession. His principal place of residence has been Chicago, alternating with visits to St. Louis, Memphis and other cities. TRUSSELL was known among the black profession as what is termed a "square man," and was universally liked by his companions and acquaintances, among whom he numbered a pretty wide circle not members of the profession, but men of some standing in respectable walks of life. He was considerably addicted to drinking, and for weeks together he would be seen in a kind of maudlin state of inebriation, not so much so that he could not play and win, but such as to make him lose control over his temper, which was naturally warm and excitable.

He was noted here as having been the only gambler who had acquired the notoriety of quarreling with the editors of the two city papers. One of these quarrels was occasioned by an altercation which occurred between him and this same woman who has now murdered him, and within a block of the self-same spot. Even then MOLLIE was pursuing him, and he was endeavoring to free himself from her. One day she seized him on the street, and wanted him to go with her, just as he did last night. TRUSSELL got angry and beat the girl badly.

The affair created a good deal of excitement at the time, and is still remembered by many of our citizens. Last night she had her revenge. But the probability is that the act was unpremeditated on her part, and was more the result of a sudden blaze of rage and jealousy, with drunkenness combined. No sooner did she see him stretched dead on the ground before her than "her wrath was changed to wailing," and when she was removed to the Central Station she became quite hysterical, and threatened to commit suicide.

MOLLIE TRUSSELL.

The career of this unfortunate woman has been a wild and chequered one, like that of thousands of her class. Ten years ago she was a chambermaid in the American House. She came from Columbus, Ohio, where she had been seduced from the paths of virtue. Being of an attractive figure, and possessing more than ordinary beauty, she soon became a favorite with the fast young men of the town. Among others, TRUSSELL cast his eye upon her, and by and by adopted her as his own. She was devotedly attached to him, and his estrangement from her seems to have caused her the bitterest disappointment and sorrow. Several years ago she had a child, whom she claims as his offspring, and who is now at school at South Bend, Indiana, unconscious of his mother's degradation and guilt. For the last two years MOLLIE has been the proprietor of a house of ill-fame on Fourth-avenue.

AT THE STATION-HOUSE

the ravings of the murderess were piteous to listen to. It was impossible to obtain any of the motives which induced her to perpetrate the crime. This was, partly, perhaps, the result of her intoxicated condition, and the horror awakened in her mind by the knowledge of her guilt. "Oh, my God!" she exclaimed, "he is dead, he is dead. I know it, for I saw him laid out. My dear GEORGE, he is dead, and oh, how I wish I was dead with him. I know I cannot live now, and I don't want to; but I cannot go to heaven. I know I have been wild, and now I will never have any more peace." In this way she continued her wild lamentations, refusing to listen to anything that was said to her. Suddenly speaking of her child, she broke out with the passionate exclamation, "I have a son, a little boy at school. O, my God, do not let him know what his mother was. He will never, never on earth know that. Tell Captain NELSON," she said, turning to Detective DOUGLAS, who sat beside her, "to sell all my property at auction, after I am dead, and give the money to my boy." Among other things, she gave vent to an expression of regret that the by-standers did not interfere. "I was mad," she said, "and they ought to have known it. They should have knocked me down. O, my George! if I could only have died with you!" With such expressions, she continued to rave and sob during the whole night.

The body of the deceased was, by order of the Superintendent, placed in the hands of Mr. JORDAN, the undertaker on Clark-street, where Coroner WAGNER will hold an inquest this forenoon.

The great trotting match which was to have taken place to-day at the Driving Park, will be postponed on account of the tragic occurrence above narrated. TRUSSEL was half owner of the famous *Dexter*, and in respect to the memory of the deceased, his companions have concluded to substitute some other horses to fill the trot of the day.

Radical Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 8.

A large meeting was held to-night in front of the Union League House. It was addressed by Gen. CARL SCHURZ, who reviewed the situation of affairs and the policy of the President. The demonstration was very enthusiastic

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE LOST SONG.

From the Norwegian of Björnstjerne Björnson.

He went in the forest the whole day long,
The whole day long;
For there he had heard such a wondrous song,
A wondrous song.

He fashioned a flute from a willow spray,
A willow spray,
To see if within it the sweet tune lay,
The sweet tune lay.

It whispered and told him its name at last,
Its name at last;
But then, while he listened, away it passed,
Away it passed.

But oft when he slumbered, again it stole,
Again it stole,
With touches of love upon his soul,
Upon his soul.

Then he tried to catch it, and keep it fast,
And keep it fast;
But he woke, and away i' the night it passed,
I' the night it passed.

"My Lord, let me pass in the night, I pray,
In the night, I pray;
For the tune has taken my heart away,
My heart away."

Then answered the Lord, "It is thy friend,
It is thy friend,
Though not for an hour shall thy longing end,
They longing end;

And all the others are nothing to thee,
Nothing to thee,
To this that thou seekest and never shalt see,
Never shalt see."

BUSILY ENGAGED.

From all the Year Round.

"It must be done, Dick, my boy," said my uncle, mournfully, as he filled his glass, and pushed the claret to me. "Come, now, make up your mind; off with you to-morrow, and success attend you."

"My dear uncle, once more let me——"

"My dear nephew, you have done it so often that repetition is useless. I am not a harsh relative, or I should simply say, 'Dick, go and be married;' or, as my theatrical prototype—especially if wealthy—was won't to express himself, 'Don't talk to *me*, young sir. Off, puppy, and be married, or never see my face again.' No, my dear Dick, I belong to a race of civilized uncles, and I confine myself to a line of argument which ought to weigh more with you than any commands of mine. It was the desire of your good father that you should marry before you were twenty-six."

"But I am *not* twenty-six, and——"

"You will be in a month," returned my uncle, with wonderful recollection. "Why, there's not a day to lose."

"Well, but, my dear Sir——," I began, with some consternation.

"I'll cut this matter short," said my uncle. "You remember what the great Duke said to that other strong-handed veteran—when India was in sore need—'*You* or *I*.'"

"Perfectly. By-the-by, now, what do you think, Sir, would have been the result, supposing Napier——"

"We will pursue that branch of the subject on a future occasion," said Sir Richard, dryly. "In the mean time, go where love, if not glory, waits you, together with, I should imagine, about eight thousand pounds."

"It appears, then, that my wife is already found."

"Found, yes. Selected, no," said my uncle.

"There is more than one candidate for my affections?"

"There are—let me see," said my uncle, calculating, "nine."

"Nine?"

"My old friend and college-chum, Bob Crowdie," said Sir Richard Purkiss, "has nine daughters. One—a sweet, charming girl—is unhappily deformed. Out of the remainder Crowdie is anxious—and so am I—that you should select the partner of your life, and, my dear boy, since I have never known you express anything but an indifference, almost amounting to contempt, for the entire sex, I trust you will the more readily fall into our views."

"I know so little of these good people——"

"Don't call them 'good people,' sir, as if they were fishwives," said my uncle, a little warmly. "If you don't know them better, the fault's your own. They like *you*, Dick. Come, I may say that—and—and—I fear I am telling tales; but I am by no means sure that you have not (unintentionally, of course) somewhat compromised the peace of mind of Miss—of *one* of them, already."

"I am glad it's only one," I said laughing. "But are you serious? If so, you should at least tell me frankly to which of these young ladies you refer."

"There, you must excuse me. That I cannot do," said my uncle, mysteriously. "No. Were I to indicate Miss Crowdie, I might be doing an injustice to Miss Sophia, or, by pointing, however indirectly, to Miss Lucy, I might divert your ideas from my pretty Mattie, whose claim, without prejudice to Ethel, might only be exceeded by my little Laura Jane. In short——"

"Enough. Let the doubt remain. It gives a mysterious charm to the expedition. But there is still a difficulty."

"I see none," said my uncle impatiently.

"Supposing, among so many, I should find it impossible to make my selection?"

"Oh, is that all?" said Sir Richard, much relieved. "I think that obstacle might be easily overcome. Let Crowdie choose. He is the best judge of his own children. Yes; I am clear you could do no better than refer it entirely to him. And I think I can promise you, Dick," added my uncle, cheerfully, "that he has already made up his mind."

"I am sure he is very kind," said I. "But, uncle, to-morrow."

"As I have already observed," returned Sir Richard, "you or I. My brother's earnest desire was that there should be a direct heir in our family, and he named twenty-six as the latest age to which he could wish your marriage deferred. You have neglected to make your choice, and hang me if I think you ever will. Now, mark me, if you don't I shall. I am told men do marry at sixty—generally some chit of eighteen—and I know a pretty little thing of the sort, (she's at school, not a hundred miles hence,) whom, as your aunt, you could not fail to revere. As for my testamentary intentions, Dick, I have never made a mystery of them. You are my heir. But if I marry, my wife and my children will take away the bulk of the fortune I would fain have had descend upon you. Come, Dick, set me free from this responsibility. Go and visit these good friends to-morrow, and let your first letter announce to me that you are engaged."

The kind old man extended his hand. I pressed it in acquiescence, and the next day departed for the residence of Mr. Crowdie.

Not being quite certain whether my uncle had prepared the family for my visit, I thought it expedient to give it the appearance of a morning call, and accordingly, leaving my luggage at the village inn, I strolled up to the mansion. The whole family were in the garden, and thither I proceeded.

The party assembled on the lawn was of appalling dimensions. About eighteen young ladies and one young man were engaged at croquet; while Mr. and Mrs. Crowdie, with Alice the deformed reclining on a chair couch, looked on. Six of the players eliminated themselves from the company, and came to greet me.

"Now comes the question," thought I, "of which of these fair-cheeked maidens have my dangerous attractions and assiduous attentions proved the bane?"

Miss Mattie, with the brown frank eyes, was quicker than the rest, and gave me her hand.

"It isn't you," I thought, and dismissed her gently back to her game.

Miss Crowdie followed, laughing gaily. She had a wide but handsome mouth, and pearl-white teeth.

"Nor you," I thought.

"Just in time, Mr. Purkiss," cried Miss Laura Jane, shyly offering me a mallet.

"Doubtful—ha!" was my reflection.

Miss Sophy gave me neither hand nor word, but just lifted eyes of the color of a forget-me-not, and dropped them again, while a slight but rich blush passed over her smooth cheek.

"Aha!" I whispered to myself.

Mr. and Mrs. Crowdie now joined the group. The lady was quiet and reserved, and wore a sort of astonished look, which was, said to have been not always habitual with her, but had increased with the advent of each successive daughter, until the birth of Laura Jane placed her in a condition of permanent amazement, to which no language was apparently adequate; for she never spoke, except in answer, or in faint disclaimer of the replies and observations perpetually attributed to her by her facetious husband. The latter was a bluff, plain-spoken man, so plain, indeed, that to mistake him for vulgar would have been a pardonable error, had he not prided himself upon that very bluffness, esteeming it an essential characteristic of the good old country squire.

"Ha, ha, ha!" was his greeting, with a poke in the ribs, which I cleverly dodged. "Here you find us at our daily sports, and precious finikin stuff it is. No bowls, or leap-frog, or single-stick now. Croquet, Sir, croquet is the game. It's imbecile in principle, and absurd in practice. It tends, I am told, to softening of the brain, but, by a wise provision of nature, those most devoted to the game appear to be endowed with a less proportion of the organ."

"What I see before me somewhat contradicts your theory, Sir," I said.

"Oh, my daughters are no fools. I don't mean that. They play because they have good ankles. Mrs. Crowdie often tells me she never saw a string of wenches with cleaner pasterns."

"Oh, Philip!" said Mrs. Crowdie, "how *can* you?"

"And how is my good old friend, hey?" continued Mr. Crowdie, putting his hands behind him, and looking as burly as he possibly could. "Not married yet? Faith, I expect to hear it every day. As Mrs. Crowdie observed to me, he's just the jolly old boy to do it."

"Oh, Philip, really——" protested Mrs. Crowdie.

"Come, Dick the younger, if I may call you so—for hang me if your uncle doesn't look as young as you—go and take a club or mallet, or whatever they call it, with those impatient hussies, and when you want to be refreshed with rational conversation, come back, as my wife always says, to us."

"Oh, Philip!"

"Stop one moment. Here's a girl of mine you have hardly ever seen. Mr. Purkiss, my darling," he added, tenderly leaning over her.

Alice raised herself a little, and smiled. Such a smile—soft, bright, saint-like—as if rather yielding than seeking pity. I bowed, mechanically, lower than my wont, and next minute found myself absorbed in the imbecilities of croquet.

The game, as it chanced, came to a premature end—if, to such a sport, such an end be possible—those ladies not belonging to the house having to seek their respective homes. The rest dispersing in different directions, it so happened that I was left alone with the pretty Sophy. I was really astonished at this girl's beauty. Why had I never noticed it before? Her sweet timid manner perfectly captivated me. I was angry when the dressing-bell announced that we must part.

To my great surprise, I found a room prepared for me, and my portmanteau—surreptitiously sent for from the inn—unpacked. This was a good sign. I hurried my dressing, thinking all the time of my Sophy's eyes. A change was coming over me. I had always abhorred the thought of marriage. Now the prospect gave me a thrill of delight."

"Sir Hugh," said my host to the dull young man, who had been playing croquet all day, and looked as if he had done nothing else all his life, "take Miss Crowdie. Richard, bring Sophy. My wife and I always trudge in together, like Punch and Judy."

(There was a tradition in the family that by this, his favorite expression, Mr. Crowdie meant Darby and Joan.

I saw more of Sophy's long lashes that day than of my own plate. To my great surprise, I was actually falling in love with the girl, and that at express speed. Dinner passed away like a dream, and the chair beside me was vacant. The cheery voice of my host aroused me:

"Come up here, my dear fellow. Hugh—Sir Hugh Sagramore—had to leave us, as they have a party at home."

I saw we were alone.

"Hark ye, my dear Purkiss," continued my host, "I'm going to speak to you like a bluff old fellow as I am. Fathers have sharpish eyes. I observed your manner to-day, and I think I can make a shrewd guess what has given us the pleasure of your company. You know my plain way, and will pardon me if I anticipate what should certainly have been allowed to come from you. You are interested in my little Soph?"

"My dear Sir," I answered promptly, "I am greatly indebted to you for your correct estimate of my feelings. I am, indeed—to adopt your own expression—interested in Miss Sophia, and with permission of those to whom she is so deservedly dear, I——"

"Dick, my boy, say not another word"—my kind (future) parent-in-law grasped my hand—"win her. Take her. She is yours. I give my girls each their eight thousand—interest for my life—principal after. So much for that. You will inform your uncle to-morrow?"

"Certainly, my dear Sir. But—ahem!—the—young lady——"

"Psha! I forgot that," said my impulsive host. "Well, I think you may be pretty sure. Still, as you say, it might be as well—just excuse me a moment." And he bustled out of the room.

I had hardly collected my ideas when he was back again.

"All right. Some more wine? No? Well then, just go and see how you like our new orchids in the conservatory. There's the door."

I went in. It was growing dusk, but I could detect a fairy form moving among the shrubs. I followed it, and gently took the little pendant hand. It was not withdrawn. What I said I certainly shall not write. Let everybody propose for himself. The murmurs that responded to mine were eminently satisfactory. My happiness was only equaled by my astonishment at the whole matter. Both were profound.

I little difficulty now arose. It behooved me to plead for an early day for our union. I had been so slightly acquainted with the family, that I had positively never exchanged a dozen words with this beloved of my soul. It might be almost said, I had not known her at all till within these three hours. How, then, can I fitly introduce the subject of my intense impatience? Shall I leave it to my plain-spoken papa-in-law? No. Here goes.

"And now, dearest Sophy (ah, that sweet name!")

"Sweet enough, but it's not mine," retorted my affianced lady.

"N-not—yours!" I stammered, a strange misgiving stealing over me.

"Certainly not," was the reply; and, as she turned to the light, I beheld the face of Miss Crowdie.

"I—I—eh—why, what is this?" said I.

The young lady burst into tears, and hid her face in her hands.

"Mamma t-told me—you w-w-wished to speak to me," she sobbed.

I hate to see a woman weep. And she wept so prettily!

"My dear Miss Crowdie——"

"C-call me Su-hu-san."

"Well, Susan dear, let me wipe off that falling——." I was gliding into the old song, and also, strange as it may seem, into a degree of interest for the fair weeper hardly compatible with my previous engagements.

I scarcely know how it chanced that one of her pretty brown curls had got entangled on my button. While engaged in disentangling it, and murmuring words of comfort more or less coherent, Mr. Crowdie's broad face appeared at the window. To my surprise, he merely laughed merrily—adding:

"Dick, I want you. Come here a moment."

Miss Crowdie vanished, and I, leaping out at the window, joined my host.

"Dick," he said, taking my arm, "here has been a little mistake. My wife, I must tell you, has one persistent fancy. It is her fixed idea that if the eldest of a family of girls does not marry first, the matches of the rest will be unlucky. With a decision, for which I certainly should not have given her credit, she sent Susan in Sophy's place; and—eh—do you mind much? She's good as gold—my Susy. Come, what d'ye say?"

"But, my dear friend, Miss Sophia—"

"Oh! I'll make that all right. Thanks, my dear boy, you have made us very happy." And he hurried off.

"Mr. Purkiss, Mr. Purkiss, we are going for a moonlight row on the lake, cried a silver voice from an upper casement, and presently down came a bevy of damsels, in the centre of whom I recognised my present betrothed, Miss Crowdie, walking with the timid assurance of a bride, and looking in the moonlight, I must confess, fair and graceful as Diana's self. It seemed to be an understood thing that I was to give her my arm; and thus it came to pass that, in the walk down to the lake, we were left together, an arrangement to which (I noticed with some relief) Miss Sophia's exertions greatly contributed.

They were really a charming family, on the best terms with themselves, each other, and all around them. We had a very merry row, and were in the midst of an Italian barcarole, when Mr. Crowdie's jovial voice hailed us from the landing-place.

"Let's put in here," said one of the party, pointing to a bank, on which we could see glow-worms sparkling.

As we neared the spot, several of the party rose at once. The boat gave a sudden lurch—there was a shriek—a plunge—a gurgle—Miss Laura Jane had toppled overboard and gone down into the deepest part of the lake! I tore off my coat, and plunged after, catching her, I imagine, as she rose to the surface, and bore her safely to the bank. The poor child, though much frightened, did not seem materially injured by the shock. She was put carefully to bed, and all seemed going well, when, somewhat later, the housekeeper beckoned Mrs. Crowdie out of the room.

A little after, Mr. Crowdie received a similar summons, and it became known that Laura Jane was not in a satisfactory state. She had become feverish and delirious, talking wildly of the accident, and of her rescue.

Mr. Crowdie came down with an anxious look on his broad visage.

"We think, Purkiss, that she wants to see you."

"Me, my dear Sir?"

"Yes. Would you mind stepping up? My wife will be greatly obliged to you."

In a minute or two, I was beside the poor girl's couch; her mother and the nurse standing opposite, her father at the foot. Her cheek was flushed, and her eyes, bright and restless with fever, rolled eagerly from face to face, till they dwelt on mine. Then a sudden change came over her. She became calm, stretched out her little hand to me, and, closing her eyes, seemed as if she would sleep, still keeping my fingers prisoner.

"Who shall sit up with her, my dear?" asked Mr. Crowdie. "Stop! Her lips move. She knows us. She's trying to speak. Ask her, Dick, who shall sit by her?"

I repeated the question.

"*You*," was the embarrassing reply. And the little patient sank into a refreshing sleep.

As soon as I was able to release my hand, without risk of disturbing her, her mother supplied my place, and I returned to the drawing-room. All the fair company, however, even my newly-affianced Susan, had dispersed. But I was not long left alone. Mr. Crowdie soon rejoined me. His manner was embarrassed.

"Purkiss," he said, "the child whose life you saved is very dear to me. Ahem! You do not desire to embitter the existence you have preserved?"

I emphatically disclaimed any such intention.

"Then listen to me, Dick," resumed Mr. Crowdie. "My wife and I have arrived at the conclusion that your noble act has left an impression upon our dear girl's mind stronger than mere gratitude—to be effaced only with life."

"My good Sir," I gasped.

"One moment. You are about to refer to Susan. Banish that anxiety. She is a sensible, affectionate girl, and has (I may as well mention) already assured us that no claim, no predilection of her own, shall——You understand. Permit us to welcome your alliance as the husband of my Laura Jane, and our happiness is complete."

What could I say? My affections were manifestly regarded as transferable, and they were transferred on the spot. I had the pleasure, that very night, of shaking hands with Mrs. Crowdie as the betrothed of Laura Jane!

"Humph!" I thought, as I lay down, rather tired, "three engagements in one day will satisfy my uncle that I have not been idle!"

I was up with that bird which is erroneously supposed to be the earliest of fowls, because he makes most disturbance about it, and enjoyed a glorious plunge in the limpid lake. On my way back from the bathing-house, towel in hand, I encountered Miss Adelaide. She was, I think, the third daughter, and reputed, by many, the beauty of the family, having a small classic head, regular features, and large dark eyes, into which there came, at intervals, a peculiar gleam. Like her mother, she was reserved. I hastened to greet her, and then eagerly added, "And now, pray tell me of our dear invalid? She has rested well, I hope?"

"She has rested well. And 'dear' she is, indeed, Mr. Purkiss, to all our hearts."

"You need not tell *me* that," I replied significantly. "I can only say that, if the most devo——"

"But——"

"The most unalterable attachm——"

"Stop, I beg of you!" cried my companion. "Oh, my dear Mr. Purkiss, I have something to—to explain. There's a mistake."

"No—really. *Another!*" I muttered.

"You noticed that my dear sister clasped your hand." (I bowed gravely.) "And, when invited to say who should watch beside her, what did she reply?"

"*You*—meaning *me*."

"So my father thought also, dear friend. But the sound deceived you both. "She said 'Hugh'—not '*you*'—and—and forgive me, she meant Sir Hugh Sagramore, to whom, it appears, the warm-hearted child has become attached."

"The sound is *not* dissimilar," I owned—a little disconcerted. "Still——"

"If you knew how sorry I am to tell you this," said the pretty Adelaide, laying her fingers on my arm. (They were white, and beautifully carved at the taper points.) "Dear Mr. Purkiss, take comfort."

"I shall endeavor to do so," I replied, in a hollow voice. "It is a blow."

"There is a balm for every wound," said Miss Adelaide, gently.

"But what kind hand shall administer it?" I asked.

The large lustrous eyes turned upon me for a moment, and were as suddenly averted. My companion was silent. She was drawing something on the gravel terrace with her parasol, and, to my eye, it took the form of a human heart, with a perforation in the larger valve. I accepted the omen.

"Miss Crowdie—Adelaide!——"

She gave a little start.

"Can I, dare I, hope that *you*, who knew so well how to alleviate the pain of this announcement, will enable me to forget it altogether?"

As I believe I have hinted before, such dialogues are confidential. I shall merely remark, that Adelaide and I returned to the house together, and that I whispered to my sweet companion, as we entered the breakfast parlor.

"I shall beg an audience of papa after breakfast!"

The bluff squire saved me the trouble, however, by inviting me to come and inspect a remarkable pig.

"By jingo, as my wife says," he added. "I never feel that I've done my morning's duty till I've been the round of sty and stable!"

On the way I broached the subject nearest my heart. No sooner had I mentioned the name of "Adelaide," than my host's gratified smile gave place to an almost shocked expression. He sat down upon a railing, took off his broad-leafed hat, and fanned his agitated face.

"Purkiss," he said, "were you aware—did not your uncle ever refer to—eh—my poor Ady? Don't you *know?*"

"Know?—know *what?*"

"Dick, have you never observed a singular, an almost wild glitter in that girl's eyes?"

I assented.

"It indicates, when frequent, an accession of a peculiar form of insanity called 'kleptomania.' Have you your purse about you?"

"Purse, my dear sir! Of course——Yet, no. Why, bless me, I am sure I put it in my pocket."

"And *she* took it out," remarked Mr. Crowdie, mournfully. "No matter. It will be restored, with everything else she may lay hands on, in the course of the day. No, my dear boy, *here* the unhappy child is safe—harmless—understood. But she must never leave our roof. Console yourself. My wife shall talk with her, and make all square. Yet, hark ye, I cannot give up the hope of caling you my son, because our plans haven't gone smooth. Dick, I offer you the prize lamb of my flock—my little Lucy. Just you come and look at her; chat with her if you like, and if you don't lose your heart in ten minutes——"

Lucy was engaged with a class of little rustics, and being unable, for the present, to come out and be engaged to *me*, we went in and joined the class.

Lucy was correcting on the slates what she had been previously dictating.

"Ireland is famous for Peter Turf.' Pray, Peter Burberry, who *is* 'Peter Turf?'" asked Lucy.

"Please, teacher, you *said* Peter Turf?" retorted Master Burberry, forcing a brown knuckle into his eye.

"True," said the young lady, smiling. "So I did. But the next time, suppose you spell his name 'peat, or turf.'"

Mr. Burberry executed a backward kick—meant to represent a bow—from which my shins narrowly escaped, and the lesson closed.

"Look, you young ones," said the bluff squire, "I've got to take a sweep round the plantations. Get you home together, and order lunch exactly at half-past one. Off you go!"

Miss Lucy was rather shorter than her sisters, and possessed a perfect cloud of rich golden hair. Her manner was particularly frank and sweet, and she had a sense of humor which spoke intelligibly in her laughing blue eye.

"Papa is so funny!" she said, as we walked towards the house. "Do you know what he expected? Ha! ha! Then I won't tell you. Come in."

A sudden resolution seized me.

"I *do* know what he expected, my dear young lady," I said, firmly; "and so far as it rests with me, he certainly shall not be disappointed. You look disturbed. I entreat you to hear me. I was about to speak, when—in short, you were to have become my sister. Oh, let me have the joy of bestowing upon you a far more precious title. Be my wife!"

We forgot the lunch altogether.

When Mr. Crowdie returned, we were still lingering under the trees. He walked up straight to us, looked in Lucy's blushing face, and placing our hands together, simply remarked:

"At last. My best hopes are realized."

My Lucy, a little agitated with all that had happened, was dismissed to lie down for an hour, while I, who had been affianced a good deal more, felt also that a little quiet meditation would restore the tone of my nerves. I accordingly sought out a little moss-covered seat of which I knew, and there fell into a train of thought, which—owing, I take it, to the lulling whisper of the trees—ended in slumber.

Merry voices aroused me. The party had commenced croquet. Half fearing that Lucy would miss me, I hastened to the lawn. She was not there. Smothering my disappointment, I accepted a mallet and a partner—Mattie—and was soon hard at work. In one of the innumerable disgusting pauses of the game, I asked where was Lucy?

"Lucy!" exclaimed Mattie, opening her brown eyes to their widest. "Don't you know? She's gone."

"God bless me! Gone? Gone whither?"

"To aunt Mompesson's. For two months."

"But, I—I—surely——"

"We sent to look for you, my dear Mr. Purkiss," said Mrs. Crowdie, who had quietly approached, "but the messenger found you so comfortably asleep that he would not disturb you. We make a practice of never contradicting Mrs. Mompesson. She would run off with Lucy—so there's an end."

"But, your daughter—did she—didn't she——"

"She would have liked to say good-by, but my aunt would wait no longer, and Lucy begged me to say that, if she might suggest, all that passed this morning might as well be considered as forming part of the dreams in which she heard you were indulging in the arbor. But here's Crowdie, who can tell you more."

My host bustled up and took me by both hands, saying, with much feeling:

"Purkiss," my good friend, I am at a loss to express the sense I feel of your flattering and most persevering efforts to ally yourself with my family. Believe me, I shall never forget them. But courage, my dear doy. I have four girls yet; and if, among these——"

"The fact is," I answered, with a smile, "some fatality seems to attend upon any exercise of choice on my part. All your children are charming. If it were not wholly out of the question to submit such young ladies to such an arbitrament, I would almost venture to propose that these who deem a prize, like myself, worth the pains, should—ahem!—forgive me—draw lots for it."

"Ha! ha! ha!" roared the squire. "A capital idea! But they needn't *know* it, eh? Wife 'll write their names—that is, Mattie, Ethel and Leonora—my poor Alice is out of the race—and we'll decide it where we stand."

Absurd as was the plan—for I had only meant it in pleasantry—Mr. Crowdie insisted on nailing me to my own suggestion. The names were written, the lots drawn by Mr. Crowdie himself, and Mattie was the winner.

"My dear Dick, I congratulate you!" and he caught my hand. "Believe me, you have been most fortunate."

I glanced at the unconscious Mattie, who, deserted by me, was battling away at croquet on behalf of both, and wondered what was next to be done.

"Will you"—said Mr. Crowdie—"ahem!—or—shall I?"

"*You*, by all means, my dear sir," said I. And while I strolled with Mrs. Crowdie among her azaleas, I saw him detach Mattie from the game. Presently, and quite unexpectedly, we met them at the turn of a path. Mattie's brown eyes were a little wider open than usual, but she was apparently resigned to her lot.

"Here, Dick," said Mr. Crowdie, "I give you the light of my house. And, let me tell you, it is not every one who should win her from us so easily."

I felt that I had no right to complain. Nothing could well exceed the simplicity of the process by which I *had* "won" her.

The tête-à-tête, which shortly followed, was not a prolonged one. It was, however, long enough to convince me that my new betrothed was likely to prove a pleasing, gentle wife; and it was with the sort of relief that one feels in sitting down, after a hot and weary journey, under fresh green trees, that I accepted this new fortune. Making my way to the quiet, deserted drawing-room, I resolved to write at once to my uncle.

I thought it just as well to say nothing of previous disappointments. It was best he should suppose that, after careful observation, I had selected Mattie as the most eligible wife, and niece-in-law of the whole party. As I wrote, I began to think she *was*, and had commenced a most lover-like description—"My Mattie is"—when the door softly opened, and Ethel Crowdie, a little sylph-like thing, with violet eyes and large brown eyebrows that met, stole into the room. She had a rose in her hand, which, as she approached me, she picked to pieces in an embarrassed manner.

"Mr. Purkiss—oh, Mr. Purkiss!—I want to—tell you a secret."

My mind misgave me. The pen dropped from my hand.

"A secret, Miss Ethel? Me?"

"Yes, you, dear Mr. Purkiss, for no one else can help us; and oh, you are so good natured! Mattie told me of your engagement, and asked me to break it to him! but, oh! I couldn't. It would kill him!"

"Kill him? Whom? Pray explain."

"Mr. Lowry, the curate. Such a good creature; but shy. Mattie never knew how much he loved her, but I did; and now—oh, Mr. Purkiss! you haven't seen much of Mattie—couldn't you, if you tried very much, like somebody else instead?"

"Answer me one question first. Did your sister authorize this appeal?"

She inclined her head.

"Enough," said I, calmly. "I not only resign my claim, but, if I can in any manner forward the views of my fortunate rival, pray command me."

"Oh, how good you are! Thanks—a thousand thanks. But it will be difficult. Papa likes you so very much."

Flattery is at all times sweet, but when it proceeds from a beautiful mouth, accompanied by a bewitching smile, who can resist?

"Perhaps," I said, "some—ahem!—device might be hit upon, that might at once meet your sister's views, and preserve to papa the connection he is so good as to desire. Do you, my dear young lady, see what I mean?" (The damsel hung her head till I saw the white parting quite to the back.) "I see you do. Ethel, for your sister's sake—what say you, dear one?"

A few minutes later, I finished the letter to my uncle. It was not difficult. I carefully erased "Mattie," and substituted "Ethel."

I had little difficulty with the worthy squire. So long as he secured me (he was pleased to say) for one of his dear girls—he was comparatively indifferent which—and I saw that Mr. Lowry's suit was gained.

All now seemed smooth and happy. My intended father-in-law was yet expatiating on the peculiar fitness of the choice I had eventually made, when his wife entered the room hastily, with a letter in her hand.

"Mr. Crowdie—Phillip!—I must speak to you directly.

I made a movement to withdraw.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Purkiss—I did not see you. Pray remain," said the lady; "this concerns you."

"Upon my word, this is most singular!" ejaculated Mr. Crowdie, after glancing over the epistle. "It would hardly be believed! Purkiss, I scarcely know how to tell you. Spifflicate me, (as my wife frequently observes")—("Oh, Phillip!" said the lady)—"if here is not another spoke in our wheel! Mrs. Mompesson, whom we never contradict, writes me here, in confidence, that, seeing a young stranger (yourself, Dick) here, and not knowing what his intentions might be, she had stopped, on the road, to send me this intimation that she had promised her influence with me in reference to Ethel—who is her great favorite—on behalf of Sir Edward Tottenham, who has been eagerly desiring to improve the acquaintance he made with her at the county ball. Now, my dear Dick, to offend Mrs. Mompesson is——"

"Just so, my dear sir. It must not be. To say the truth, until you fairly presented one of your fair daughters to me at the altar, I should not regard my happiness as secured."

"Oh, Dick, this must not end so!" said the squire, with genuine regret and feeling. "After all, there's Leonora."

"The eighth attempt, sir, may be more prosperous," I replied rather bitterly; let it be so. Do with me as you please. My affections have been so perpetually nipped, that I don't think they ought to be expected to bud again without some assurance that they will be allowed to blow."

"Come, that is but fair," said the squire. "Hark ye, Dick. My Leonora has no will, no fancy, except what is mine. Will you take that assurance? She is a dear good girl, and, though she is at this moment out for a walk, you may—yes, I am sure you may—consider yourself as engaged."

I bowed, and remembered with some satisfaction, that my letter to my uncle was not yet gone. Of the fair Leonora I knew little—had never, in point of fact, addressed a single observation to that young lady. But I felt sure that I should like her. I had remarked the beautiful acquiescent disposition of these young people. Moreover, the selection had assumed the character which has immortalized the late Mr. Hobson—Leonora, or nothing. We shook hands, (as before,) and, subject to the young lady's approval, the matter was arranged.

Mr. Crowdie was still speaking, when Alice, the invalid, was wheeled into the room. Her father's voice and manner always, I had noticed, underwent a softening change in the presence of this his favorite child. Kissing her tenderly, he intimated to her the connection I was about to form with the family, and then, leaving us together, hurried away with his wife to meet Leonora.

I glanced at my companion. The pure and spiritual beauty of her face was marred by an expression of pain.

"I fear you are suffering," I said.

"In mind, yes," said Alice, "but not in body. I am, in reality—Heaven be praised for it!—much better."

"Indeed. Believe me, I rejoice to hear that there is a possib—"

"I see," replied Alice, with her bright angelic smile, "that you partake the impression that has gone abroad—that I am deformed. It is not so. Patience and a change of climate are all—so says my doctor—that I need, to regain a certain, if not robust, health. But it is not of this I wish to speak," she added, hastily. "Oh, Mr. Purkiss, what are you about to do? Is the human heart a toy to be passed from hand to hand—given, retaken, crushed perhaps at last—without one compassionate scruple for the treasure of true and abiding love that might have flourished there? I have seen all that has passed. You have a kind, easy—perhaps susceptible, nature. The deference we girls have been accustomed to pay to our parents' wishes, and our fond attachment to each other, have coöperated with this, and led to much of what has occurred. You have scarcely seen Leonora, never spoken to her. In spite of a cold temperament, she is a good, sweet girl, and you may doubtless win her; but to do so in a manner that would satisfy a generous, kindly nature, will require more time, and a far more delicate procedure, than you seem to consider needful."

"I accept the censure," said I, feeling rather ashamed. "I have but to say, in extenuation, that, having lived up to this advanced period of my life, perfectly fancy-free—a fact which somewhat negatives my 'susceptibility'—I found myself surrounded by so many charms at once, that my judgment became bewildered, and proved unequal to the situation. *Now*, I see clearly. Ah, that I had had such a monitor before."

"Nay, it is not too late," she began, eagerly.

"I know it is not too late; for Leonora, I recall my absurd pretensions. They would be little short of insult. But, oh, in opening my eyes, you have shown me too much for my own peace."

"What do you mean?"

"Had I known you sooner, your wisdom, your sweetness—oh, if even now——"

"Hush! Mr. Purkiss. You are mad."

"I have been mad hitherto, but now I am sane—and wretched. See—I am going to leave you; for how could I plead? Why should you believe me? Yet, Alice, I love you—you only. I may never deserve you, sweet angel; but no one else shall ever be my wife. Farewell; and when you hear that I have made another choice, despise—forget me!"

* * * *

"My dear Dick.—Are you engaged?
"Yours, impatiently,
"RICHARD PURKISS."

(Ans.)

"My dear Uncle. Busily engaged. I have been affianced to eight of your fair friends, and have now to seek your blessing on my union with the beloved *ninth!*

"Your dutiful nephew,
"DICK."

The marriage-feast passed off admirably. I was not alone in my glory. Sir Hugh Sagramore and Mr. Lowry found brides the same day. Adelaide and the rest were bridesmaids. A diamond bracelet, thirteen laced pocket-handkerchiefs, two fans, and a silver spoon, were mysteriously missed, and as mysteriously restored, at night, to their owners.

My sweet wife and I returned to England last week. Dear Alice is in perfect health, and little Master Dick is to be christened on Tuesday. We invite you all.

POPULAR SONGS.

From All the Year Round.

"Let me write the songs of a people, and I care not who make their laws." There is sound philosophy in that saying, but I am afraid we cannot accept it from the month of the popular song-writer of the present day. The poor law is not a perfect enactment, but, as an agent of amelioration, I should say that its influence was superior to that of Slap-bang. The Bankruptcy Act is said to be a failure, yet, on the whole, the benefits it confers must be at least equal to those which society derives from Hunkey Dorum, or the Howling Swell. Much as we all value the Sugar Shop, I believe the commercial treaty with France will fairly compete with it on its own ground. It might also be said that the navigation laws, with all their faults, are more to be loved and valued than Paddle Your Own Canoe, although that popular lyric, with a "Now, then, all together" chorus, earnestly enjoins us to love our neighbor as ourself. And the Revised Code, though open to objection, might claim to be as strong a stimulus to the progress of mankind as Jog Along, Boys, or its popular sequel, Jog Along, Girls.

The minstrels of old sang the glorious deeds of heroes, the troubadors and minne-singers warbled of the loves of fair ladies and gallant knights, the Celtic bards kept alive patriotism and nationality among their countrymen with "thoughts that breathed and words that burned," the lisping verse-stringers of a softer age celebrated the beauty of Phillis and Chloe prettily enough, the sturdier ballad-makers of the last century turned their harps to the roar of the sea and glorified Britannia, Nelson, and hearts of oak. The song-writer of the present recounts, in shambling doggrel, the kitchen cupboard-love of the cook and the policeman, ond the taproom-courtship of the oyster-wench and the omnibus cad.

The decline and fall of the popular song has been sudden and rapid. Less than twenty years ago we were still singing "My Pretty Jane," the "Maids of Merry England," and "Phillis is my only Joy." We rarely hear songs of this character sung now, and there are no new songs of the same class to take their place. The successor of "My Bretty Jane" was the "Ratcatcher's Daughter;" of "Phillis," "Naughty Jemima Brown." "My Pretty Jane" was a foolish thing, to be sure, but if we did press her to meet us—meet us in the willow glen when the bloom was on the rye, (for no particular reason, at that floral season, except that she was "shy,") she did not outrage our feelings by taking too much to drink cutting away with a chap that drives an ugly donkey-cart. Phillis was a very different young woman from Jemima Brown. She was faithless, it is true, like Jemima; but she was faithless "as the winds and seas," not as a pair of sixteen-shilling trousers, made not to sit down in. The pretty, pleasing (though foolish) sentimental ballad has almost entirely disappeared, and instead of celebrating woman's loveliness and grace, we sing of her ugliness and disgrace, with "Now, then, all together," and she stabbed herself with the carving-knife, and a right fol de riddle lol de ray. Murder and suicide have become exceedingly comic in these days. The carving-knife and the water-butt are the modern dagger and bowl, and their mortal effects are invariably celebrated in a chorus of jubilation.

The earliest so-called negro songs which initiated the present comic era, were inoffensive enough, and some of these were united to very pretty music. Uncle Ned was a stupid old nigger, and scarcely worthy of the attention of the white folks. Yet there was pathos in his little history. It was truly pitiful to hear the old man musical had got no teeth for to eat the oat-cake, and got no eyes for to see. And there was a touch of poetry in his fiddle hanging up, silent for evermore, because old Uncle Ned was dead, and

"Gone where the good niggers go."

The "Old Folks at Home," originating in the streets, found an echo in many a drawing-room; and genteel young ladies, singing in unison, brought tears into the eyes of their auditors, with

"Way down upon the Swanee River,
Far, far away,
There's where my heart is turning ever,
There's where the old folks stay."

Even old Joe, with that idiotic propensity of his for kicking up behind and before when he went with his old banjo to court Dinah, was a decent sort of nigger, and might be heard of in the best society, "without calling a blush into the cheek of innocence;" while Sally's only fault was that she would "twist her heel around." and come up and down the middle when her master's back was turned.

Managers of theatres still act upon the faith that the lower classes like something deep and sentimental, but the managers of the music halls, which are now the academies of popular music, take an opposite view of their likings, and give them the broadest comicalities. The popular comic singer, who sings such songs as "Slapbang," "Costermonger Joe," "The Mousetrap Man," "The Cure," &c., is better paid than many of the *artistes* at the Italian Opera. He is the idol of the audiences at the music halls, though in most cases he cannot sing a note, and is utterly devoid of humor. How is it that this noisy unartistic performer has suddenly become such a favorite, to the utter banishment of all appeals to the heart and sentiment?

In pursuing this inquiry, let us see what there is in his songs to excite so much delight and enthusiasm. One of the most popular of them, some little time ago, was the "Sugar Shop." Here is the first verse:

I love a very pretty girl,
Her name's Sally Sewing Cotton;
Oh! isn't she a cherubim
With her best Sunday frock on!
My Sally has a lovely dress,
With frills around the bottom,
And when I first spied Sally,
By jingo, I was struck!
O my! she lodges at the sugar shop,
O my! I guess that I'm in luck;
O dear! she's sweet as any lollipop,
I am in love with Sally, she is a darling duck.

The young man makes up to Sally in Regent-street, is introduced to her mother, who keeps a mangle; to her brother, who is a baker; and Sally herself, who is "an anti-floral maker," accepts him;

And on Sunday next, at ten o'clock,
Both of us will be married,
I'd rather it was to-morrow,
For she's such a darling duck.
Chorus—O my! she lodges at the sugar shop, &c.

The "German Band" was another "immensely popular song." The words were parodied in all the burlesques at the theatres, the music was played in every orchestra, and ground on every organ; and this is a specimen of the poetry:

Oh, here you see a wretched man,
Made more so by deception,
I do forget what woes I can
In utter sheer dejection;
I married was to a sweet young girl,
Lor' how I curse the morn
That first I saw her, and so I wish
I never had been born!
I loved her, and she ought to have been
The most happy in the land,
But she loved a foreigner who blew a flageolet
In the middle of a German band."

In the course of five more long verses we learn that the name of the faithless woman was Susannah, that she could knit, sing or dance, parley voo fransay, and, of course, play on the cottage pianner; but with all these accomplishments she had an incurable passion for a foreigner who blew a flageolet in the middle of a German band. Concerning this band and its members, we learn that:

The French horn was in C and the flageolet in G,
And the rest of them all out of tune,
But amid this awful row there was somehow
One who won the heart of Susannah,
Who stood laughing at the window while the
German flageolet
Winked at her in a most reckless manner.

The end of this most unhappy state of affairs was that Susannah bolted with the flageolet, taking away all her husband's "sticks." But the song is not destitute of a moral. The flageolet went for a "sojer" in America, and was shot, and the injured husband consoled himself thus:

In battle he was killed by a shot in the back,
But I've no need for caring,
As the German flageolet is a cold corpse,
While Susannah gets her living by charing.

The "Jolly Dogs" was so great a favorite as to call for several sequels, such as the "Jolly Cats" and the "Jolly Cocks." I find the words of the latter in the "Jolly Cocks' Song Book," with a colored illustration of the jolly cook on the cover. The point of the song is that everybody bears some resemblance to a cock—the lawyer, because he pecks at his clients; the member of Parliament, because he crows, and the doctor, because he cocks his crest up. Thus:

The doctor cocks his crest up
If you tell him you're in pain,
And does his best to gather up a heap of golden grain.
How gently he will handle you,
Of which he has the knack,
Until when you are beaten
You are laid upon your back.
Chorus.
Then cock-a-doodle-doo,
I'm a cock-a-doodle-doo,
So come join with me in chorus,
Every cock-a-doodle-doo.

(*Spoken.*) Now, a *chro*-nometrical *crow* for the doctor's chronometer. (*Crows.*)

"Fortey's edition" of new and popular songs is recommended to the public, as containing Sydney's great song of

WHO LIKES GRAVY ON THEIR TATERS?

Here is a verse:

Dere was a man in ole Virginny,
And Steben was his name,
Was wedlocked, had two piccanini,
And was fader ob de same.
Move along, Steben, artful ole son,
One of the commentators;
His argument it was dis one,
Who likes gravy on their taters?
Move along, Steben, &c.

No song of the season has been received with so much favor as the "Six Magnificent Bricks." It is published in various forms, with and without the music, and has been sung with unbounded applause at all the music-halls. It runs thus:

Myself and some friends, once thinking there would be no harm,
Went for a walk, a row walking arm-in-arm,
The night it was dark, the streets they were very calm,
When we went out for a spree.
Said Jones, Now do what I tell you, my boys,
Hurrah, hurrah!
Louder, for that isn't half a noise,
Hurrah, hurrah!
Then we struck up the bagpipes once again
To let the people see
That we six magnificent bricks
Had made up our minds for a spree.
Fal de loodle, fal de ral doodle um,
Argh! argh! there's Sal and Methusalem.
Argh! argh! they're gone to Jerusalem,
Doodle um doodle um day.

The comic song writer and the comic song singer, who are, in most cases, one and the same person, have taken a great fancy lately to make fun of the name of the sacred city, and as one downward step in the path of impropriety leads to another, he is generally driven to rhyme it with "Methusalem." One favorite song of the people runs:

My old horse he comes from Jerusalem,
Comes from Jerusalem,
Comes from Jerusalem,
He stepped so high that they put him in a musee-um,
Down in Alabam.

But it is not often that the nonsense is so funny as this.

In the "Swell's Songster," the latest monster budget of popular songs, may be found among the latest novelties, "Sal and Methuselah," a verse of which runs thus:

You must know that Sal was a smart young gal,
And her fame had traveled far,
And an oyster-stand she kept in the Strand,
Not a mile from Temple Bar,
Her lover rose up each morning at five,
And he dressed by the light of a star,
He was a dog destroyer at a sausage-machine,
This young Methuselah.
Chorus.
The lady was fair, let me declare,
The gent tall and muscular,
And held in respect by one and all
Were Sal and Methuselah.

Nothing on the earth beneath, or in the heavens above, is sacred to the popular song writer when he wants to adorn his lyrical tale of Sal the oyster wench with a rhyme.

A comic singer, who calls himself "the great," and who is said to have made a fortune by singing "Slap-bang," lately introduced a song, which he sings in character, called "Costermonger Joe." He imitates the voice and manner of a costermonger calling his wares in the street, relates how all the girls were in love with him, and at the end of each verse proudly invites the audience to sing with him in chorus:

I'm costermonger Joe,
I'm costermonger Joe.

I have seen a hall full of staid middle-aged respectable-looking people of both sexes, all declaring at the top of their voices that they were Costermonger Joe. There is another comic singer who styles himself "The Jolly," who has made a great fame in the music-hall sphere by singing "Jog along, Boys. It is recommended as a song suitable for the drawing-room, and here is a specimen:

From me no doleful dirge you'll hear,
To make you sad or leave you queer;
But if your dull, this chant of mine
Will wake you up like sparkling wine.
Ups and downs in life I've seen,
Lucky and unlucky been;
But wrong or right, or right or wrong,
This is the burden of my song—
Jog along, jog along, jog along, boys,
Jog along, boys, with a rattle and noise.
Jog along, jog along, jog along, boys,
Jog along, boys, hurrah!

I have seen a jolly gentleman in full evening costume, including bran-new white kid gloves, come on to sing this, telling the audience that he composed the chorus expressly for them, and begging them to join. I think I see in the verse given above the true answer to my query, "Whence the extraordinary popularity of these absurd songs?" They all have choruses in which the audiences may join with Slap bang, a rattle and a noise, Jerusalem, or some other catch line of the kind, which tickles the ear without penetrating to the understanding.

Three of the most popular songs at the present time are the "Mincemeat," "Hunkey Dorum" and the "Mousetrap Man." In the first:

My sweetheart was not a beauty bright,
Nor yet outright a perfect fright,
She was only cook to a barrownite,
And her name was Polly Ann;
When her onions she peeled I could almost cry,
As adoring before her I knelt,
But when she chopped mincemeat at Christmas time,
What tranquil enjoyment I felt!
While her mincemeat knife went
Chop chop chop, chop chop chop, chop chop chop,
While her mincemeat knife went
Chop chop chop, chopety chopety chop.
Now, then, all together:
Chop, chop chop, &c.

"Hunkey Dorum" will show the degeneration which has taken place in negro songs:

I went out one day for a lark,
Hunkey Dorum, we am de boys,
I met a lubly gal in de park,
Hunkey Dorum, doodle dum day.

Of course the gal behaves shamefully, with a
Hunkey Dorum, doodle dum day.

I will not inflict the "Mousetrap Man" upon the patience of the reader; but I may remark that the music (which is very pretty) is played in drawing-rooms. If a young lady wants the piece, she must ask for it by the name of the "Mousetrap Man;" and on perusing it, she will learn how Miss Scratchem from Itchin kicked out her young man, slammed the door in his face, sent him adrift with a flea in his ear, "guv him turnips," whatever that may mean, and bolted with the mousetrap man, singing,

Mousetraps! mousetraps, who'll buy?

At a "first-class music-hall," the other evening, I heard a gentlemanly-looking youth singing about a man with a carpet-bag. Personally the man with the carpet-bag, the singer boasted of his rogueries—how he had made his trousers out of his landlady's sheets, swindled a hotel-keeper, bolting with the plate, and leaving his carpet bag stuffed with bricks. When he is brought before the Judge, he tells that functionary, "if there warn't such chaps as us there would be nothing for you to do." This clever retort was received with great applause. Another song by this genteel young man had for its chorus, (in which the audience joined,)

Larry doodle dumpy
Doodle, doodle day,
With a bundle rolled in her apron.

The bundle rolled in her apron was a baby which was foisted upon the young man by a young woman. When he unrolls the baby he twists its nose, which he says, with rare humor, is like a parish pickaxe, and the moral is that we are all to beware of a girl

With a bundle rolled in her apron,
Larry doodle dumpy, &c.

This young man—in genteel evening costume—sang a very gross song, which was hissed by two or three decent persons. The singer, on returning to the stage had the impudence to rebuke them with another witty retort: "There was only two things that hissed, a goose and a serpent." He had this so pat at the tip of his tongue, that I think he must have been used to hissing. "Glory, Hallelujah," I see has been incorporated among the popular comic songs. We have

Hang Jeff. Davis on a crab-apple-tree,
Hang Jeff. Davis on a crab-apple-tree,
Hang Jeff. Davis on a crab-apple-tree,
As we go marching home.

Now, then, all together:

Oh, glory hallelujah, glory, glory
Hallelujah,
Oh, glory hallelujah, glory, glory
Hallelujah,
Oh, glory hallelujah, glory, glory,
His soul is marching on.

This is in the same programme with "'Tilda Toots," or, "You should have seen her Boots." 'Tilda went skating in the park, and had a mishap:

As I, the chair, and 'Tilda Toots,
Were struggling in a heap,
A dozen skaters, more or less,
Come o'er us in a heap;
Some went tumbling head o'er heels,
Others on the back,
When suddenly where 'Tilda lay,
The ice began to crack.
The water next came bubbling up,
Crash, I saw the boots
Alone above the waters,
Where had gone down 'Tilda Toots.

Many persons, I dare say, have heard of the famous song of "Paddle Your Own Canoe," without having heard it sung, or knowing what it means. As this is one of the best of the class, I will give a verse:

I've traveled about a bit in my time,
And of troubles I've seen a few,
But found it better in every clime
To paddle my own canoe.
My wants are small, I care not at all
If my debts are paid when due;
I drive away strife in the ocean of life
While I paddle my own canoe.
Chorus.
Then love your neighbor as yourself
As the world you go traveling through,
And never sit down with a tear or a frown,
But paddle your own canoe.

Some of the very best of our old popular songs contain silly lines and bad rhymes, and some of them—as, for example, the "Death of Nelson"—are ungrammatical; but very many of the popular songs of the present day are destitute of sentiment, destitute of sense, destitute of humor. They are only tolerable because their vulgarly nonsensical words are smothered in pleasing music. We need not search far in order to discover that the public to whom they are addressed tolerate them because they have no choice. One Summer's day lately I was present at a bean-feast. After dinner, when conviviality began, the gay young apprentices favored us with some songs of the music-hall class and in the music-hall style. They were well received; but when a gentleman present—one of the old school—sang Tom Bowling, the greatest enthusiasm was aroused.

In all matters of art the people are very easy-going. They are content to take what they can get. But that is not to say that the people cannot appreciate better things than they have. "A very good song and very well sung," is still the popular sentiment; and if the people are content with a very bad song very ill sung, it is simply because they have no choice.

Life on a Guano Island.

A correspondent of the Portland *Press*, writing from Baker's Island, in the Pacific, in March last says:

"The American Guano Company commenced to work this island in 1857, changing from Jarvis's Island, which is situated about 1,000 miles from here, to this one, on account of the superior quality of the deposit; since which time they have dispatched some ten cargoes per annum; shipping it only in American bottoms, and to American ports; in short it was purely an American institution, according to an act of Congress guarantying to them their protection until 1862, when the war obliged them to suspend operations. They commenced again in 1864, shipping the cargoes to Europe without regard to the nationality of the vessels employed. The winter of that year was an uncommon one in many parts of the world, and the effects of the hurricane in China were severely felt here, and in many other parts of the Pacific, whereby some ships were lost here. But since I landed here last August there have been loaded and dispatched three American ships, two English and one Prussian; carrying cargoes of between one and two thousand tons each; while we have five more now here loading, or waiting their turn. Of these five two are English, two German and one Hawaiian, and truly it is quite an item, in the present state of business, to procure a freight out of the Pacific.

Three of the English ships have Americans for officers, and are perhaps what are familiarly called "whitewashed" ships. The Captains have assured me that it did their hearts good to see the glorious old flag flying here, so much so that they freely confess the reluctance with which they set their own, and thank God, now is the time when every American can hail his own flag, in any corner of the globe, with a feeling of just pride, as truly the flag of the free, without spot or blemish.

The island is about one mile in diameter, or three in circumference, of coral formation, surrounded by a level reef of one hundred yards in width, upon which the sea breaks heavily at times, perfectly barren, with the exception of a quantity of dry beach grass, surrounding the outer vein, which is eighteen feet above the level of the sea, slightly sloping to the centre. At certain seasons of the year it is nearly covered by the various sea fowl, the eggs of some of which are very fine. At these times the noise of these birds, with the roar of the surf, is nearly deafening.

The island is worked by Kanakas, (or Sandwich Island natives,) the number of whom employed varies from 80 to 100. These are relieved at the end of the year. There are about eight white men, carpenters and overseers, at the head of whom is Capt. WILLIAM BABCOCK, an old whaleship master from New-London, and your correspondent, who was connected with the Company for the five years preceding the war. We have horses to haul the cars and other stock, the provender for which comes from the Sandwich Islands, about 1,600 miles direct, the source of all our supplies. The fresh water required, (and it is not a small quantity,) is procured principally by condensing, although the ships supply a portion. Our locality being only 13 miles from the equator, one would naturally expect to find it exceedingly hot, but as we enjoy the uninterrupted trade winds, it is cooler here, especially during the night, than at the Sandwich and West India Islands. Though a small spot, it contains from 300,000 to 400,000 tons of what chemists say is a valuable deposit. The ships lie at moorings laid by the company, in 100 fathoms of water, to place them at a safe distance from the reef."

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE GOV. HICKS.—T. PRATT HICKS, eldest son of Ex-Gov. HICKS, died lately in Dorchester County, of typhoid fever. His remains were not interred in the family burying ground, but were deposited in the new cemetery at Cambridge. The remains of the Governor and the deceased members of his family, 17 in all, are to be disinterred and removed to the same place, where a magnificent monument is to be erected to the memory of our late patriotic Governor. Of his once numerous family but two now survive, a son and a daughter.—*Somerset (Md.) Herald.*

Bishop BURGESS, of Maine, left $7,000 from his estate to the bishop's fund, and made the diocese a reversionary legatee of one-half of his property, under certain conditions.

Postmaster CLARK, of Manchester, N. H., died September 9. He was a brother of Ex-Senator CLARK.

THE NORTHWEST.

Scene of the Late Railroad Accident on the Michigan Southern—Property and Improvements in Chicago—"Far Out Upon the Prairie"—The Wheat Crop—City of Madison—A Summer Resort—The Norwegians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Monday, Aug. 27, 1866.

Last Saturday morning we passed the scene of the recent accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad, a short distance east of Chicago. This was Homersville, near the station of La Porte. After seeing the place the wonder was that many had not lost their lives. The road is there in the shape of the letter S, and the accident occurred midway between the extremities of the letter. The embankment at that point is about thirty feet high, with an opening at the base for a small stream of water which here crosses the road.

Trains here run at a high rate of speed. The cow in this case conducted herself in a very wild and crazy manner. It seems that as the train was passing she backed out from an opening in a large pile of wood, that here borders the track, and went into the train between the last passenger and first sleeping-car. This threw the three sleeping-cars off the track down the embankment, the passenger car being displaced from the rails but not thrown down. We saw the wreck of one of the sleeping-cars, with merely the hull left, the wheels and other attachments being torn off and the car otherwise bruised. How the cow got on to the track, or what her condition was when she got off, I do not know, but the casualty seems to have been a pure accident.

THE GROWTH OF CHICAGO.

We paid a brief visit to Chicago last Summer, but it is surprising to witness the changes which a year produces in this intensely active place. As a friend there observed to us, it is necessary to see Chicago once a year to keep up with it. The original wooden buildings are in many places torn down to give place to streets or more substantial edifices. We were shown many brick blocks going up in the place of inferior wooden buildings which fire had destroyed. We were shown an ordinary building of three stories and forty-eight feet front, which cost $8,400 two years ago, and now pays the interest on $17,500. This was on South Clark-street.

Wabash-avenue has been paved with the Nicholson pavement and provided with sidewalks, throughout a large portion of its length of two miles, during the year. It is now the Fifth-avenue of the city. The cost of building here is very much increased by the expensive foundations. Chicago is situated on what is called here a "watery prairie;" so that after digging down a few feet, quicksand is reached of about the consistency of mortar. Into this piles are driven to the depth of some fifteen feet, on top of which stone are laid, and then the usual foundation. This is the case in buildings of substantial construction. In consequence of the watery, marshy nature of the soil here, buildings not unfrequently settle, or it is necessary to remove them entirely. The tower of the First Unitarian Church, on Wabash-avenue, was removed last year for this reason.

The "Crib" and tunnel will soon be ready for use. The entire distance from the shore to the "Crib" is two miles, of which 1,500 feet remain to be dug. A house has been constructed over the "Crib," out in the lake, for the accommodation of the laborers. A company of them went out there last Fall with provisions for three months, and have been digging from the bottom of the "Crib" toward the shore under the lake. When the party from the shore meets that from the "Crib," the work will be completed. But to our inquiry how it was known that they *would* meet, it was replied that they were guided by the compass and little doubt was expressed as to the probability of meeting at about the same point.

Chicago is indeed a wonderful city. Every place and face bears marks of work, as if a year only was allotted to obtain a fortune, and the thing must be done in that time. The fact that so many go there only to make fortunes, but without any expectation of using or enjoying them there, if not unfavorable to its business prospects, does not hasten the time when its citizens will look to Chicago and not to the East for home.

THE PRAIRIES.

Leaving Chicago on the Northwestern Railroad, we at once found ourselves "out on the prairies." These are in Northern Illinois and contain a very fertile soil. But the view across these woodless and hillless tracts was a striking novelty to an Eastern eye. It was like being at sea. The prairie stretched away in the distance until the horizon formed as even a curve as is seen from the sea shore. Occasionally a flock of prairie-chickens would start up, and at distant intervals a farm-house would appear, but there was an impression of vastness and solitariness similar to that felt at sea. As we observed the wide range of view here, and the even lay of the land, we could easily perceive how much such a country must influence the minds of its inhabitants, leading them to take broad views of subjects including the end as well as the beginning, and teaching them to work on day after day at a task, slowly perhaps, but evenly and steadily.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The wheat crop is the principal one of these prairies of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. That for this year is all harvested, and was constantly visible in stacks about the farmers' headquarters. In one place we counted twenty of these stacks, one or two of which were hay, but most of them "grain," as they call the wheat out here. The farmers say the crop is very large, but the quality very poor. The rains caused it to "sprout," so that "it won't make flour," as they say. I should infer from their talk that there was much less than the value of three-fourths of a crop.

These prairies have different names; one in Rock County, for instance, was called "Rock Prairie," and we passed through another called "Black Foot Prairie." After passing through these noble prairies, of which we had no true conception until we actually looked upon one, we crossed the Rock River, where are flouring mills and some pretty scenery. At Milton Junction is the intersection of the Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Road, by which we arrived at this place.

MADISON.

Madison is entitled to be called the Venice of the West. It is situated on an isthmus between two large and beautiful lakes. This isthmus is narrow, and looking out upon the water on either hand one finds it easier to imagine that it is an island than to realize that it is not. There is a chain of four lakes in close proximity here. The "First" and "Second" are south of here, while this city is situated between the "Third" and "Fourth." The "Third" is also called Lake Monona, and the "Fourth" Lake Mendota.

The scenery out upon the lakes is charming. Deep green oak or pine forest thickly border the bank clear to the water's edge. The sunset last evening was among the finest we have had the pleasure of beholding. The reflection of the crimson-tinted clouds in the placid waters of the lake, and the contrast of the setting sun with the green horizon of foliage was a study for the painter. The shores are all low, with no heights of land in the distance, affording the charm of a delightful landscape rather than the grandeur of more bold and abrupt scenery. As we were enjoying the sunset some ducks flew over the lake, and we were informed that duck-shooting is the great sport here in the Fall. That follows the "chicken-shooting," which now occupies the sportsmen very busily. The waters of the lake are said to be filled with bass and pickerel and some other kinds of fish. The trout, however, is not found at all.

The healthful nature of the climate here, the sporting opportunities and the beautiful scenery contribute to make this a much frequented Summer resort. Many come with their families from Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans, and other points on the Mississippi. A large summer-house stands among the green foliage on the south side of the Third or Monona Lake opposite here. Others are in contemplation on the shores of the different lakes. There are also fine hotels in the city itself. I should think there were as many visitors here as at many of our Eastern resorts. The cholera at St. Louis has sent many families from that city here.

But, notwithstanding the "water, water everywhere," there is no commerce whatever here. A solitary little pleasure steamer is all. Neither is this a manufacturing place. The mercantile business and trade of the country around support it, in connection with the benefits arising from its being the capital of the State. In 1836 it was but a trading post, and a single log cabin was the extent of its public and private buildings. Now it has a population of nearly 10,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The construction of the city embellishes rather than disfigures the beauties of nature in which it is situated. Its streets are regularly and spaciously laid out, while its public and private edifices, of the light-colored "Milwaukee brick" or "Prairie du Chien stone," are rich in construction and pleasing in effect. The capitol will, when completed, be surpassed by very few State capitols in the United States. The exterior is now complete, and the interior so much so as to be occupied for State purposes. There is also the State University, on an eminence to the west of the capitol, of imposing appearance. It has nearly two hundred students, with a normal school for both sexes beside. The State Lunatic Asylum is visible six miles off, on the opposite shore of Lake Mendota, seeming in the distance, with its leafy surroundings, like a large summer-house, which we at first took it to be.

The population here is not a little varied. Germans are plentiful and gypsies not rare. The Norwegians, however, are coming in here quite rapidly. Eleven hundred came this Spring. They are said to be a very orderly and industrious class. It will be remembered that the "Fifteenth Wisconsin" left a fair record in the struggle of the Rebellion, and this was a Scandinavian regiment. A Norwegian paper called the *Emigraten* is published here, which is said to have a very large and influential circulation. We passed the neat little Norwegian meeting-house last evening, where their worship was going on. It is pleasant to observe substantial foreigners like these drawn, as if by a magnet, to our beautiful country and impartial Government, and find that they settle down so soon into such worthy and acceptable citizens, for the people here all speak in terms of commendation of their Norwegian fellow-citizens.

But we are prolonging our letter as if the Mississippi Valley, which awaits us, would furnish a meagre subject for the pen, which, we trust, time will disprove. This locality and its suggestions are very attractive, and that must be our excuse for the lengthy picture of country, people and life here.

P. O.

NEBRASKA.

Rapid Progress of Railroad Communications—The Iron Horse on His Way to the Pacific—How and Where the Main Lines are Built.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT KEARNEY, Nebraska, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1866.

This military post, and the neighboring town of Kearney City, small, but vigorous and promising, like all these Western youthful towns and men—are to-day put into steam communication with the Missouri River, and thereby with the East. This letter will be taken to you by the first through passenger train on the road, and I have thought the opportunity worthy being seized as an occasion for giving your readers fuller information concerning the great Pacific railroad than they can gather from the meagre telegrams which have hithero appeared in the columns of the Eastern press. It deserves more complete notice than it has obtained, not only from the vast results which will come out of it, but also in the notable character of the work itself and the manner of its prosecution.

THE TWO DIVISIONS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

I know well the Northern division of the road from Omaha to this post: I have this morning visited the terminal point here, and noted the progress; but a few days since I traveled over the whole extent of the Eastern division, and I have thus put myself *au courant* with the state of both roads.

These roads, now being pushed westward-ho so rapidly, from the two sides of a triangle, meeting in a common point, Denver City, or near there; the base of the triangle being the line of the Missouri River, from Omaha City, Nebraska, to Kansas City, Missouri. The Eastern division as it is named, or the Southerly road, starts from Wyandotte, in Kansas, separated from Kansas City only by the Kansas River. Thirty-eight miles west lies Lawrence—famous in the days of border ruffianism and Sharp's rifles—and from this city a branch road runs north-easterly to Leavenworth. A branch road, it is called; but by the overwhelming size and trade of Leavenworth over Wyandotte, it is made in reality, the main route and the most important in its traffic. The charter of the company prevents the entrance of the road into the State of Missouri; else had Kansas City been the terminal point, and thus the distance by which Leavenworth has pushed ahead during the war, of the former city in their great race for trade and population, would have been in some degree lessened, and the relative position of the two cities reversed in all probability at a not distant day. As it is, Leavenworth has not reaped, and will not reap the full harvest which might have tumbled into her expectant hands had there been but one terminal point at that city. Kansas City still hopes against hope to gain the greater part of the Western trade, already immense, and destined to increase steadily; but while she will be a rich and busy city, Leavenworth is destined to be the great city of this part of the country.

These two branches, from Leavenworth and Wyandotte, meeting in Lawrence, push on, in a single track, for 104 miles, to Waumega, which is now the terminal point. Beyond this place, trains proceed no further at present, but the track is completed for sixteen miles beyond, to Manhattan; and it now awaits only the completion of the bridge over the Big Blue, to carry the cars to Manhattan. It was expected that this bridge would have been finished on the 15th inst., but on the 16th, when I left Fort Riley for this point, it was not yet ready, though in all probability, it is now open for travel. Beyond this, the grading has been carried to Junction City, fourteen miles west of Manhattan; and but few weeks can elapse before trains will be running to this point. Junction City is situated at the junction (hence the name) of the Republican and the Smoky Hill streams, which, uniting, form the Kansas, or Kaw River, by which latter title it is universally known throughout this country. Thus, this road may be considered completed for 134 miles from Wyandotte and Leavenworth.

THE KANSAS VALLEY.

Throughout this distance, it passes along the north bank of the Kansas, through the richest and fairest part of the State. The valley is a charming one; the banks—sometimes boldly bluffed, again rolling gently away—are well wooded, and are picturesque and pleasant to look upon; the bottom is fertile, and the farms on either side show crops of rare luxuriance. The traveler over this road receives an impression of the beauty and the wealth of this land, of its timber and its streams, which it would be erroneous to apply to the whole State.

It is designed to push the road forward to Denver as rapidly as possible, and the enterprising contractors, at the head of whom is the well known SHOEMAKER, of Cincinnati, are making every effort to that end. They have a large force constantly at work; all points are pushed simultaneously. The chief obstacle with which they have had to contend—a small one, but still the chief one—is in throwing bridges over the numerous streams flowing from the north into the Kaw; but they have now nearly overcome this difficulty, and further progress involves less labor.

JUNCTION CITY.

It was the original intention to run the Pacific Railroad up the course of the Republican, in a north-westerly direction; and in the course of time it is certain that such a road will be constructed. Should this be accomplished, and, in some degree without it, Junction City will become an important point. These numerous towns which spring up so suddenly on the plains remain in constant and fierce rivalry, each eagerly clutching at every straw of trade to keep itself afloat, and to swim ahead of its neighbors. I hope to give you, in a future letter, some interesting and amusing facts about these places, and their comical scorn of each other; in the meantime, I will only say that in my eyes there is a fairer future for Junction City than for the majority of these smaller Western towns. At the meeting-point of these railroads it will have a vast amount of transhipment and of consequent trade; and there will be fitted out, and from there will start the immense trains for New-Mexico and the Santa Fé route. The latter trade is very large, and must grow with the increasing population of the Southwest.

PROGRESS ON THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

After breakfast this morning I mounted a great giraffe of a horse, over sixteen hands high, and waded and swam through the half-dozen channels into which the Platte River is here divided. Lucky was it that he was a giraffe; else had this letter never been written. These gutters which they absurdly call the Platte are unusually deep at present, and I just escaped being carried away. A canter of two miles or more, directly north of the river, brought me to the latest station of the Northern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad; and here I found that while the track has been completed only within a few days to this point, and while this morning the first train came in from Omaha, and to-morrow shall see the first eastward bound train, yet already the road has been built two miles further on! This in one day! It is but an instance of the general progress of the work, which has surpassed anything in the record of railway construction—military or other. Begun at Omaha City, Nebraska, in August, 1865, simultaneously with the commencement of the Eastern Division, sixty miles had been completed on the 1st of May, 1866. For a great part of this distance there were difficulties in cutting through the Missouri bluffs, which retarded the progress. On the 1st of May the present contractors, J. S. & D. T. CASEMENT, assumed control of the work, and since that day nearly 140 miles have been built. The work has thus averaged forty miles each month; on some days but one mile has been laid; on others it has reached the unprecedented distance of three miles!

It is extraordinary thus to see in how short a time the smooth, grass-covered prairie, unworn by wagon-tracks and unedented even by hoot-prints, has been converted into a grand iron highway. It must be owned that the labor necessary to this transformation is but slight. The level plain, "smooth as a barn-floor," requires no grading, in the true sense of the term. Occasionally a thin slice of elevated ground must be scraped away; occasionally a dip in the surface requires to be filled up with a few handsfull of earth; but beyond this, it needs only that the sleepers be laid, the rails spiked on them and the spaces filled in with earth. Down on the banks of the Platte, however, quicksands are met with, and here spiles must be driven to insure a firm foundation. After thus spiling the squicksands, it is to be hoped that the quicksands will not "spile" the road—as the western vernacular has it. For 200 miles beyond the plain offers equal advantages with those already found; and it is claimed that similar progress will be made. The contractors expect to push on at the rate of 100 miles every three months; and they have engaged to complete the road to Cottonwood, 96 miles beyond this point, by the 1st of December.

A CITY ON PAPER.

This is genuine American genius—the genius of the West especially, which welcomes obstacles and looks on impossibilities as incentives to greater exertion. I found too, this morning, another admirable specimen of Western enterprise. At the station I was shown a map of the city which is, as a matter of course in this live country, to spring up here. But one building now stands there in the centre of the prairie—station-house and hotel in one; a frame building is jumping up—begun yesterday, perhaps, and probably finished this evening—yet here is a grand city, on paper! There stand 96 blocks rectangularly and mathematically laid cut, an alley through the centre of each. Each contains four beautiful building lots, 66 by 132 feet. The streets are 80 feet wide. The central street, through which runs the railway, has 200 feet in width. It looked very fair and flourishing, and vividly brought to mind the experience of "Martin Chuzzlewit" in our country. It needed only, in very large capitals, in the centre of certain blocks, the names of the City Hall, Exchange, Custom and Opera House, &c., to bear a strong resemblance to the delectable City of Eden.

DIFFICULTIES.

The chief difficulty in the construction of both these roads has been in the procuring of proper wood for the ties and sleepers. The Eastern division cuts a certain amount on the banks of the Kaw, and the streams debouching into it; but every stick put into this Northern Division must be brought from Omaha, where they are prepared. Many of the sleepers are of ash, elm and similar woods; but the cotton-wood—the tree, *par excellence*, of these plains—furnishes the timber for the great proportion. No better wood is found for ordinary building purposes, where it is not exposed to water; but when subject to be rained on, or to rest in a moist soil, it soon warps, twists and becomes worse than useless. To fit it for use on the road it is therefore subjected to a process called "Burnettizing," so named from the inventor. The principle of this preparation consists in exhausting the air and eliminating the sap from the timber in a vacuum, and injecting into its fibres a preparation of zinc, by which it is rendered, in a measure, proof against the effects of the moisture. Of the durability of the wood when thus prepared, I cannot speak.

THE TRAFFIC.

Thus far are these roads completed; the Eastern Division for nearly 134 miles, the Northern line for 194. The trains on both roads are run, as yet, at but a low rate of speed; it is to be hoped the managers will soon permit some acceleration. The through traffic is already large, and daily increasing; and on the Eastern Division, passing through so thickly populated a portion of the State of Kansas, the local traffic and trade form a considerable item in the profits of the road. It is a good thing, as Sparrowgrass has it, to own stock in either, or both.

THE STAGE-COACH LINES.

At the termini of these railways, the passenger is met by the coaches of the Holladay Overland Mail and Express Route, and whirled on his westward way. Needless for me to tell your readers anything of the enterprise and ability of the brain of this great corporation; for is not BEN. HOLLADAY known from Maine to California? At the best, stage-coach travel over the monotonous plains is wearisome; but the Concord coaches, well-padded and roomy, the well-conditioned animals, the relays at every ten miles, render the dreary drive as short and hence as bearable as it can well be made by anything less than steam. The company have this week taken off the last of their coaches from the route between Achison and this point, the railway doing away with the necessity of supplying that route; and have transferred the whole of the stock to the Smoky Hill route,—the southern road connecting Denver City with the terminus of the eastern division. This is the shorter route to Denver, and may become the favorite one; but at present by far the greater proportion of traffic goes to the northern route by the Platte River. The Indians have threatened to ruin the Smoky Hill route, and have given formal notice that the coaches and stock must be taken off or they will "run them off." As yet their threats are "words, words, words,"—and the stage company and its agents laugh at the red-skins. I do not imagine they will succeed in doing any permanent injury.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN ROAD.

Our distance from the East, from its letters, its newspapers, and all that makes life liveable in these solitudes, is thus much lessened by that iron benefactor—the steam engine. On this route, however, one link is still wanting—a link of 100 miles or thereabouts, leading eastward from Council Bluffs opposite Omaha City. This space, now loosely filled by coach service, will, it is hoped, soon be firmly and closely bound to the Western road by the track now being laid by that far-reaching body, the Chicago and Northwestern road.

IMPORTANCE OF THIS GRAND CONNECTING LINK.

Of the importance of these roads to the whole country as a connecting link, in peace and in war, between the Atlantic and the Pacific seaboard, it is needless to amplify—that speaks for itself. But of its value to the people of this great betweenity of country no one can form an adequate conception who has not gone over it, studied its towns and villages and conversed with its inhabitants. I have spoken of the blessing of fresh news, private and public, as brought to us in letters and the papers. Can you comprehend how much to us there is in that? I have discovered what it means, and I have found, too, how much more than that comes with the railway. To say that it is a swift highway to civilization, to say that it brings all the comforts and luxuries of life to our doors, that it makes a speedy and certain market for the productions—mineral and agricultural—of the land, these are but faint expressions of its results. I see now that it brings new life to the land; that it animates and strengthens ten fold every power in it; that it is, in short, an infusion of new blood into the whole system, quickening every current and stimulating every function. You must come out here, as I have, go up and down the land, listen to the hopes and prayers of the people for the iron road, and thus only learn the full meaning of the Pacific Railway.

B. E. M.

COLORADO.

Rails to Fort Kearney—Dependence of the Territory on the Road—How the Miners Find and Sell their Leads—Gopher Holes—The "New Process"—A Swansea Oracle—Causes of Depression in Mining Stocks—Wonderful Railroad Making—How It is Done.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CENTRAL CITY, Col., Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1866.

The telegraph informs us of the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, from the Missouri River to Fort Kearney. This is situated on the Platte, 195 miles from Omaha, its starting point. You in the East have little idea of the interest felt by the people of this Territory in the completion of this great work. We watch the daily progress of the construction party, and, like children, count the days which must pass before we can hail the locomotive. Our sanguine imaginations run forward to the time when the first locomotive shall enter Denver. I have heard this anticipation spoken of a dozen times. All Colorado waits on the enterprise which is to bind it to the East, and it is not to be wondered at. All our ills now may not unjustly be traced to the lack of communication with the Atlantic cities.

PROSPECTING FOR MINES.

It is no ordinary state of affairs that make a great and productive territory in the heart of the continent so absolutely dependent upon another part of the country two thousand miles away. The explanation of the whole affair lies in the poverty of the people here. They possess mines of great intrinsic value, but to extract their wealth a preliminary expenditure must be made, which is much beyond the means of nine-tenths of the mine-owners. Indeed, in the very nature of things, the first inhabitants of a territory so far removed from civilization are almost certain to be poor. None but those who have no possessions of any amount will leave their homes and occupation and go forth to try the chances of life in an unknown and far distant region. The men who discover the mines are often obliged to band themselves together in partnerships of three or four, some of whom stay at home and work by the day, dividing their earnings with the others who are in the mountains prospecting, and receiving in their turn a share of the leads or veins discovered by the prospectors. As may be imagined, such men are utterly incapable of developing what they find. They are so hard-pressed for money, in fact, that they are often compelled to sell a good lead for a mere song, because they cannot afford to spend time and money in opening it and demonstrating its wealth and value beyond a doubt. So when a lead (this is the Colorado name for a vein) was discovered in former times, a hole just large enough to disclose the fact that there was a good probability of a lead being there was made, and the discoverers went on to hunt for more. In this way one man has been able to find hundreds of leads in a few months. Nearly all the old prospectors have been finders of so many that they have to lump them by districts, and they will tell you that they have, or have had, thirty or forty leads in Banner, in Griffith, in Bear Creek, in Russel and half a dozen others. One man who went over to Snake River, a famous silver region beyond the mountains, came back after a few weeks' explorations with one hundred and forty-five leads to record. A lead, be it known, is 1,600 feet long, including the school-claim of 200 feet. If the vein is longer, each 1,600 feet on it constitutes a separate lead in law.

MINING LAW.

By the present law, the finder of a lead has no title to it unless he sinks on it ten feet, or until the vein is well defined. But this, though an improvement, is not sufficient. The evils that have arisen from the sale of "gopher-holes," as the scratchings on a lode are called, are much greater than are usually counted. The entire property of some companies, for which they have given enormous sums, consists, or consisted at the time of their purchase, of nothing more than these gopher-holes. Of course they could tell nothing about the value of the lode from such inadequate development, and not till deeper shafts have been sunk and large and costly mills put up has the true worthlessness of the property been proved. The fact that $200,000,000 has been invested in Colorado, while not one mill in ten is running, proves that there must be mismanagement in some quarter. Though a great deal must be charged to the haste and carelessness of the company officers, the prospectors must bear their share of the blame as well. They have injured their own prospects by their readiness to sell worthless property, too often with all sorts of guarantees of its immense value. Now capitalists will not buy, and Colorado stocks are down so low that very few sales are made, and those mostly to men who have come out here and examined the property in person. Still we hear once in a while of a large sale, as the other day of a silver mine which sold for $175,000.

HOW MINES ARE DISPOSED OF.

The plan of the miners to dispose of their property has sometimes been to bond it to some person going East. The bond would be for $3,000, $5,000 or $10,000, or whatever sum the miner was willing to sell at. The agent would then place the stock on the market, try to raise a company, and like enough sell at $100,000 or $200,000. The miner who had tramped over the hills and lived for months on hard tack and bacon would receive $5,000, and his agent $95,000. This is a perfect sample of most dealings in this country. Everything is awry, justice is rarely done and roguery is the rule. Such sales of poor property at exorbitant prices have had their full share in the ruin of the country; for ruin is not too hard a word to apply to the state of affairs here. The mills do not run, companies are despondent, and though the mines cannot run away nor lose the great wealth that is undoubtedly locked up in them, yet there must be a great change before that wealth will be transferred from the fast-binding pyrites to the pockets of the owners. New expenditure must be made and intelligence and skill brought to bear where hitherto ignorance has reigned with hardly a rival. This expense the companies are ill-disposed to bear. Many of them prefer to lose what they have put in it to sinking any more. Others are waiting for some one to prove the worth of some method by putting up works which they can copy. But the most general feeling is that some hero is to arise who shall invent a new process which shall be all-powerful to extract the sweets of these hard nuts. On every hand and nearly every hour you hear people speak of the "new process." What it is to be no one can say, but from the general drift I should judge that nothing will answer the expectation but a machine which, receiving the crude ore in a hopper, shall run all the metals it contains out of different spouts, each having its appropriate exit, and all to be accomplished by turning a crank.

CONFIDENCE IN FOREIGNERS—AN ORACLE.

One very peculiar phase of mining here has been (and still is) the perfect confidence which has been reposed in foreigners. Swansea, in Wales, is well known as a great copper-smelting locality, where more copper is turned out than in all the world beside. People here seem to have the idea that a peculiar order of science clung to a person from Swansea, and that the inhabitants of that favored region drank in a knowledge of metallurgy with their mother's milk. The consequence has been that a Swansea man who has spent his life in raking a copper furnace at a shilling a day, until he heard he could earn a dollar a day in America at hod-carrying, and emigrated on the strength of that wonderful dream—such a man, without the knowledge of anything but the weight of a hoe, has more than once been entrusted with very large interests. The ignorance of the man might be apparent as the sun, but the fact of his having worked at Swansea would be sufficient to make up for all other deficiencies. We lately had a visit from a Swansea oracle of another stripe. The chief assayer, and I believe head manager of the celebrated Vivian works, has been here, coming at the instance of Prof. HILL, of Providence, and in the interest of his employers, to examine the ores of Colorado. He has been among us for two or three weeks, looking at mines and collecting and assaying ores. Though his movements were somewhat hampered by his refusal to visit any mine which could not be reached in a buggy, (and there are very steep and high hills, where a man's own locomotive powers are the only things to be depended upon,) I understand he takes home with him a very favorable impression of our silver and gold regions. I know that some well-planned works have been stopped in order to wait the result of his learned investigation, but hitherto he has refused to speak.

Wild reports have been circulated as to his all-important opinion; but nothing authentic having appeared, I am unable to make a report, knowing the conservative character of the TIMES and its anti-excitement position on all matters of industry. Mr. HERMANNS is the inventor of a method of treating copper ores containing gold, which it is said is to be introduced here before long. In his process, it is said, no lead is to be used, but that is no advantage for Colorado, because the lead ore is here and can be smelted with the gold ores in such a way as to extract the silver from the lead ore and the gold from the iron pyrites together. All the circumstances indicate the propriety of lead processes here, and as they are simple and as cheap as any, they will hardly be supplanted.

HIGH PRICE OF LABOR.

One cause of the stoppage of works here is the price of labor. At five dollars a day the ore costs from five to more than a hundred dollars a ton, depending on the width of the vein, the hardness of the accompanying rock, and other circumstances. Of course the cost of mining is only a portion of the expense of extracting the bullion. In most countries it is but a minor consideration, but here it is the chief expense, and is in the present state of affairs the real bar to the improvement of the Territory; for, as the best yield of ore, so far as I can learn, is from 25 to 40 per cent., and not often reaching either of these figures, the bullion taken out of the ore rarely equals the money put in the mine. Wages are high because living is so dear, and the price of food and all other articles depend upon having free communication with the East. Teaming 600 miles is of course expensive, but the Indians are our chief trouble, and this is what exasperates the people here so much against the red-skins. Colorado, as it is to-day, is a study for the political economist. The close dependence of wages upon living, and the effect of outside circumstances in imposing fictitious and arbitrary values, is beautifully exemplified in our fluctuating market. The Summer is of course the season for emigrating, and for hauling as well. When the great trains begin to make their appearance in July, or the latter part of June, the hotels commence a competition of low prices—very agreeable to the bill-payers, who have looked with dismay upon the Winter's contest among the same hotels to see who could charge most without losing all their boarders.

WHAT RAILROADS WILL DO.

It is the Pacific Railroad which is to mend all this. We hope when that is completed to have an unfailing fount of supplies at prices that will not swamp our Territory. When a barrel of flour can come through for five dollars instead of twenty, and there shall be no danger of interruptions, we may expect to see labor fall to half what it is now. Then a thousand mines that are now unavailable will be productive. What wonder, then, that we watch the advancing rails with such eagerness. But the road is for other causes worthy of the interest it excites. Hitherto a mile a day has been the maximum of construction in railway engineering, and then the resources of an entire State, with many roads, all of which had an equal interest in hastening the work, were brought into use. But the Pacific Railroad, under many disadvantages, without railroad communication from the Eastern roads to its starting point, with scanty woods along its route, and other hindrances, progresses steadily at the average rate of a mile and three-quarters a day, and has maintained this rate for more than a hundred miles. This is frequently exceed, and two miles and two and a quarter have been laid in regular working hours. Once Gen. CHEESEMAN, Superintendent of the road, made a wager of ten thousand dollars that he would lay three miles in a day, and did it. He has one hundred men continually engaged in laying ties and rails, and on that day they laid three miles and three hundred yards over. The General divided a thousand dollars among the men, besides rolling up whisky by the barrel.

The system by which such rapid construction is achieved is very perfect. The road bed is made by contractors at so much a section, the surveyors having long before gone over the ground, and indicated the direction of the great work; after them come men who see that the bed is ready for the ties; then a gang to mark the width of the track; then graders who fix the height of the rails, by means of pegs placed one hundred feet apart; finally, the ties are laid down, and the rails on them. It is wonderful to see the rapidity of their work. The rails are brought up on cars, and taken from these to what may be called *the front* by gangs of men; others lay down the rail, while, at the same moment, two others adjust the gauge, and others drive spikes in every fourth tie. The latter operations seem to be almost simultaneous, the rails dropping into their places, and being fastened down almost by magic. At the end of each day a locomotive pushes the "boarding-houses," which are on car-wheels, over the new-laid track, compacting it, and bringing their homes to the workmen. This, in daily succession, will be the routine of labor, till the Eastern gangs can join hands with those that are working on the Pacific end.

CANADA.

The Next Fenian Raid and Preparations to Meet It—The Fenian Prisoners—American Travel Through Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, Monday, Sept. 3, 1866.

Our Government seems to have been fully awakened to the necessity of doing all they can to prepare for every emergency, if another descent should be made on the frontier. That a repetition of the scenes of June last is really contemplated, none appear to know, but it is intimated in quarters supposed to be well-informed, that a Fenian raid is actually designed to take place in the course of the present month. Believing this, the Government have made their arrangements accordingly, and a fresh disposition of the troops has been decided upon. Those at present garrisoning Montreal and Quebec will be removed, to be replaced by the regiments now on their way out from England. Additional troops will be stationed in this city, London, and some of the towns further westward, so as to be convenient if required. Preparations are to be made at once here, in Paris, and in London for the troops expected. The volunteers are kept moving. The Thirteenth Battalion and the Queen's Own returned from the camp at Thorold on Saturday, having been replaced by two other battalions. The men all speak highly of the enjoyments of camp life, and rather relished the week's airing they had. A reconciliation between the Thirteenth and the Queen's Own has been effected, and they are now on terms of closest intimacy, and only desire to fight side by side again if their services should be needed at the front.

The Adjutant-General has been attentive to the volunteers, keeping near the camp, and seeing that all was right. There have been several reviews and sham fights since the encampment commenced, and in addition to the visit of the Adjutant-General, the Minister of Militia is to be at the camp to-day. Such courtesies serve to encourage the volunteers, and they fully appreciate the kindness shown them by those in authority. The effect of going into camp will be to give the volunteers a taste of active service, fitting them for a campaign, and at the same time rendering them more efficient in drill. Col. DURIE, one of the Assistant Adjutant-Generals, having been appointed a staff officer, has resigned command of the Queen's Own, and is succeeded by Maj. GILMORE as Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL WEST.

The assailants of the Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney-General West and Minister of Militia, are anything but pleased to learn that a number of his principal constituents at Kingston have invited him to a public dinner, which takes place on Thursday next. Whatever the rest of the world may say against him, Kingston has always backed up its old representative, and will stand by him to the last. He has been its faithful friend ever since entering Parliament, and it knows how to appreciate his services, for they have been of the most substantial kind. The honorable gentleman passed through this city on Saturday, *en route* to meet President JOHNSON at Niagara Falls. He returns to-morrow.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

Various rumors are afloat respecting the disposition to be made of the prisoners taken during the Fenian raid; one report has it that they will be tried by a special Commission immediately, and another that they will be tried in the regular courts, which begin about the end of this month. If the latter course be adopted, all the prisoners taken in Upper Canada will be tried at Welland, as the arrests were made in that county. It is understood in some quarters that such will be the case. All the prisoners taken in connection with the raid at Fort Erie are at present confined in the old jail at Toronto, which was specially fitted up for the purpose. The tardiness of the Government in dealing with the prisoners has caused much dissatisfaction, as it is very generally held that immediate punishment was desirable. Of course no doubt is entertained of proving nearly the whole of them guilty. The Provincial detectives have been busily employed for some considerable time in looking up evidence, and it is known that they have procured sufficient to convict all except four, who, however, have been released. It is just probable that the decision has been arrived at to defer the trial of the prisoners until the Fall Circuits, as the expected repetition of invasion is threatened before that time by the Fenians.

RECENT TROTTING MATCH.

This city rejoices in one of the finest Riding and Driving Parks in America, which is kept up by an association, and races held regularly twice a year. They have not been able to induce the fast horses of the United States to come hither yet; but it is expected that the Fall races, which commence on the 3d of October, will be graced with the presence of *Dexter* and *Lady Patchen*, in a race for a purse of $1,000. The other day we had an interesting match between *Melton*, *Mazeppa* and *St. Lawrence*, all Canadian horses, the two former owned in this city. The match was made some time previous to the race, *Mazeppa* being considered the favorite, as he had beaten both the others before. *Melton* and *Mazeppa* were taken to Buffalo, and in a race for which nine horses were entered, including *Lady Patchen*, *Melton* took the purse, distancing *Lady Patchen* and *Mazeppa*. The result disturbed the calculations of the pretended "knowing ones," and much anxiety was felt for the way in which the coming match would turn out. The eventful day arrived, all the horses appeared to be in fine order, and there were numerous backers of *Mazeppa* and *St. Lawrence*. The first heat—the race being best two in three, two miles each—was barely taken by *Melton*, but his admirers began to increase. The next heat decided the race most emphatically, for it was with the greatest difficulty that *Mazeppa* and *St. Lawrence* saved their distance, *St. Lawrence* coming in slightly ahead of *Mazeppa*. It is thought to be not a little singular that *Melton* should have made such splendid work, although the time, 2:56, is not so good as *Mazeppa* has made before. Some try to account for it by the fact that the owner of *Maseppa*, who drove himself, is an inexperienced driver; but then he did the same thing at Buffalo with another driver. It is evident that *Maseppa* and *St. Lawrence* are not the same horses they were when they trotted on the same course last Spring. *Melton* is by no means an attractive animal, and was bought not long since for $60. The match was for $500.

AMERICAN TRAVEL THROUGH CANADA.

Canada never before witnessed such an influx of American travelers as it has this season. Go where you will, you find them in abundance. The trains contain numbers of them; the steamboats on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence are filled with them, and they crowd all the hotels from Toronto to the Saguenay. It is a good sign, and shows that Canadian places of public resort are being gradually brought into notice. The magnificent scenery of the St. Lawrence, and the places of note to be visited at various points throughout the country, must form the attraction to such crowds of sight-seers as have daily passed down toward Lower Canada. Montreal in itself is a great attraction, and American travelers generally speak of it in terms of the highest praise. It is really astonishing to see the numbers of Americans who visit the commercial metropolis of this Province.

ESCAPE OF FENIAN PRISONERS.

The country has been startled this morning by the announcement that MICHAEL MURPHY and five others, of Toronto, who were arrested on their way to join the Fenians in their raid upon Campo Bello, and thrown into Cornwall Jail, made their escape early yesterday morning, by digging their way under the prison, and, passing the sentries safely, took a boat and reached the American shore. The loss will not be regretted, only that it would have been better if an example could have been made of MURPHY and his companions. The fellow was formerly President of the Hibernian Society in Toronto, and made some two or three treasonable speeches without any notice being taken of them. He is doubtless secure by this time, and not likely to be recaptured. He has "left his country for his country's good," and if he only remains where he is, none will be sorry, for he was a pest where he was not wanted. An investigation into the matter is expected to take place, for it is believed there must have been some connivance, or the prisoners would not have got away so easily. The matter is exciting a good deal of comment.

COMMENCEMENT.

Brown University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALDRICH HOUSE,
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1866.

The return of the Commencement brings with it many of the sons of this venerable and renowned seat of learning. They have come up to brighten the chain of affection which binds them to their fostering mother. This ninety-eighth anniversary will be memorable from the memorial service to the memory of Ex-President WAYLAND, as well as that connected with the sons of the University who gave their lives to the cause of their country.

The former service was held this morning at 11 o'clock, in the First Baptist Church in this city. A large procession of the trustees, faculty and students, citizens and strangers was formed at the College grounds, and at the appointed hour moved to the church. The immense edifice, 80 by 100 feet, was well filled, and presented an imposing spectacle. SAMUEL BOYD TOBEY, M. D., Chancellor of the University, presided. An appropriate and fervent prayer was offered by Rev. Prof. FISHER, of Yale College. An original ode, written by Hon. THOMAS DURFEE, of this city, set to an excellent musical composition, prepared by Prof. E. R. KELLY, was sung by the choir in a chaste and effective manner. This was followed by a memorial discourse on the Life, Character and Services of the lamented President WAYLAND. This was prepared and delivered by Prof. GEORGE L. CHACE, LL. D., of the University, and was an eloquent tribute to the worth of one with whom he had been associated for many years as a colaborer. During the delivery of the discourse, the rain which had been falling the whole day, seemed to pour down in torrents, as though nature were weeping in sympathy with the mournful memories of the occasion. The speaker said: "Since we last met a great sorrow has fallen upon us. A father who sympathized, cared and labored for us has gone, and the stroke is felt by all. The loss is not ours alone. We have a large companionship of sorrow. The Press have evidenced the sincerity and depth of the feeling which has pervaded all classes. The pulpit and various revered societies have united in expressions of grief and regret at our loss. We have met to unite in our expressions of sorrow and veneration of his memory." The speaker gave a sketch of the life of Dr. WAYLAND. He was born in 1796. His father was a Baptist minister and his mother a cultivated and pious woman. In his sixteenth year he entered Union College. After graduation he engaged in the study of medicine; but though deeply interested in the science and cherishing the memory of this period he felt it his duty to prepare for the ministry. He entered Andover Theological Seminary, and sat at the feet of MOSES STUART, then in the bloom and culmination of his influence. From him he learned to study and teach the Bible. He became a tutor in Union College in 1817, and during his four years' service pursued his theological studies under the care of Dr. NOTT, with whom he formed a life-long friendship. He was ordained in 1821, and became pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston. His ministry was marked by faithfulness and power. As a preacher and a pastor he will be long remembered. In 1826 he was called to the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University, and early in 1827 succeeded to the Presidency. He was then in the prime of his life and power, and he gave his strength to the work he had undertaken. The speaker gave a full and able review of the reforms Dr. WAYLAND made in the discipline and instruction of the University, as well as the various steps and measures by which he advanced the grade of scholarship, improved the tone of morals, and raised the institution to a high degree of prosperity; leaving it with eight professors and two hundred students in 1855, whereas, when he entered it in 1827, it had but three professors and one hundred students. The speaker also paid a deserved tribute to those excellent and competent professors associated with him—GODDARD, CASWELL and GAMMELL—and also to the noble benefactors secured by his influence, such as NICHOLAS BROWN and others, who had nobly fostered the University in a day of need. The exercises closed with the benediction.

In the afternoon, a pleasant service was held in Manning Hall, to the memory of those students and graduates who died in the service of the Government during the civil war. The chapel was crowded by an intelligent audience, who manifested a deep interest in the proceedings. Interesting addresses were made by Prof. J. L. DIMAN, of the University, Gen. UNDERWOOD, Bishop SMITH, of Kentucky; ABRAHAM PAYNE, Esq., of Providence; and Rev. Mr. SIMMONS, Pastor of a Baptist Church in Philadelphia. A beautiful mural tablet of white marble inscribed to the memory of the Sons of the University who fell in the cause of liberty and their country, has been inserted in the wall. Upon this the following names are to be placed, viz.:

Sullivan Ballou, class of 1852.
Charles B. Randall, class of 1852.
Robert H. Ives, class of 1857.
Wm. H. Kneas, class of 1859.
James C. Williams, class of 1861.
Wm. J. Brown, class of 1862.
James P. Brown, class of 1867.

The Necrology of the University for the past year presents the following names, viz.:

Capt. James Clark Williams, Class of 1861, age 20 years.
James M. Phipps, M. D., Class of 1842, age 46 years.
Pendleton Munah, Class of 1848, age 42 years.
George T. Woodward, Class of 1862, age 24 years.
Wm. Bayliss, LL.D., Class of 1795, age 89 years.
Rev. Warren B. Clapp, Class of 1848, age 38 years.
Rev. Francis Wayland, LL.D., age 69 years.
Uriah Thomas, Class of 1851, age 36 years.
John Green, M. D., Class of 1804, age 81 years.
John M. Moriarty, M. D., Class of 1827, age 58 years.
Thomas P. Ives, Class of 1854, age 31 years.
Phillip Allen, Class of 1803, age 80 years.
Stolwell L. Weld, Class of 1837, age 56 years.
Right Rev. George Burgess, D.D., Class of 1826, age 56 years.
Samuel Ames, LL.D., Class of 1823, age 59 years.
Benjamin Gilman, Class of 1813, age 71 years.
William C. Cooper, Class of 1841, age 49 years.
Rev. Joseph F. Phillips, Class of 1827, age 63 years.
Rev. Martin Moore, Class of 1810, age 70 years.
Rev. Jacob White, Class of 1833, age 59 years.
Rev. Walter McD. Potter, Class of 1859, age 30 years.
Rev. John A. Wadsworth, M. D., Class of 1814, age 72 years.
Rev. Joseph Smith, Class of 1837, age 58 years.
Increase S. Smith, Class of 1821, age 67 years.
Abel Cushing, Class of 1810, age 81 years.
Rev. John Sandford, Class of 1812, age 77 years.
Abiel Bolles, Class of 1808, age 80 years.
Obadiah W. Albee, Class of 1832, age 58 years.
Ezekiel Whitman, LL.D., Class of 1795, age 90 years.
Thomas H. Webb, M. D., Class of 1829, age 65 years.
George R. Russell, LL.D., Class of 1821, age 66 years.
Rev. Elijah W. Tucker, Class of 1838, age 56 years.

The anniversary of the Society of Inquiry on Missions was held last evening in the church, a large audience being in attendance. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. J. M. MANNING, of Boston. It was an able and interesting discussion of the influence Christian missions in bringing in the reign of love and good will among the nations, and thus accomplishing the prophecy, "And there shall be no more sea."

At the meeting of the Rhode Island Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, held in Manning Hall yesterday morning, the following officers and honorary members were elected, viz.:

President—Hon. THOMAS A. JENCKES.
Vice President—Prof. R. P. Dunn.
Cor. Secretary—Prof. J. L. Diman.
Treasurer—Moraick Lyon, Esq.
Honorary Members—Samuel B. Tobey, M. D., Brig-Gen. Frank Wheaton; Rev. Augustus Woodbury.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

To-day the Commencement exercises have been held. As usual, they gathered a large concourse of people. The graduates were present in large force. The usual procession was formed in the College Campus, and preceded by the American Brass Band of this city, filling the air with inspiriting melodies, marched through the principal streets to the church. The crowd of spectators was great, and seemed to meet the procession in undiminished numbers at every turn. Both high and low in this city seem to take a warm interest in their University. Arrived at the church—the immense house was speedily filled—President SEARS occupied the chair and opened the exercises with prayer. Upon his right hand sat the High Sheriff of the county, as the representative of Executive authority. This set places power where it should be placed, in a *civil* officer, not with a *military*, and thus accords with the genius of our free institutions. The speakers of the Graduating Class pronounced their orations in the following order and acquitted themselves with great credit.

"The Salutatory Oration in Latin."—Arnold Buffum Chace, Valley Falls.
"The Slow Development of Correct Political Principles"—Nelson Newton Glazier, Stratton, Vt.
"The Sentiment of Disgust—LaRoy Freese" Griffin, Deerfield Centre, N. H.
"The Secret of Popularity"—Lorin Morris Cook, Providence.
"The Influence of the New-England Town-System on the Character and Condition of the American People"—George Olcott King, Suffield, Conn.
"Dies Iræ"—Reginald Heber Howe, Philadelphia, Penn.
"Literary Inconsistency"—Alexander Duncan Chapin, Providence.
"The Influence of Ocean Life"—John Burton Mustin, Philadelphia, Penn.
"The Evils of Living in Small Places"—James William Blackwood, Providence.
"A Knowledge of Men Essential to Success"—Cyrus Benedict Peckham, Providence.
"The Socratic Method"—John Jason Archer, Wrentham Centre, Mass.
"Heroic Doubt"—William Henry Spencer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
"The Attractiveness of Pantheism"—John Brownell Peck, Providence.
"The Decline of British Political Influence"—Herbert Cutler Bullard, West Medway, Mass.
"The Influence of French Philosophy on American Institutions"—Samuel Houston Albro, Coventry.
"Organic Development—The Universal Law"—Preston Gurney, Abington, Mass.
"Unconscious Inheritances"—Francis Almon Gaskill, Blackstone, Mass.
"The Poet of 'The Christian Year'"—Emery Huntington Porter, Providence.
"Dimly Seen Characters of History"—Laban Edwards Warren, Littleton, Mass.
"The Advantages of Liberal Culture to Non-Professional Men"—Henry Hilliard Earl, Fall River, Mass.
"The Poetical Element of Philosophy" The Philosophical Oration—Charles Abraham Gardner Thurston, Fall River, Mass.
"Aristotle and Alexander—Teacher and Pupil" The Classical Oration.—Cornelius Sowle Sweetland, Jr., Olneyville.
"The Thought of the Future—An Incentive to Effort"—An oration with the Valedictory Address. John Bartholomew Gough Pidge, Providence.

DEGREES.

Degrees were awarded as follows:

The degree of Bachelor of Arts to Samuel Houston Albro, William Cook Angell, John Jason Archer, James William Blackwood, William Warwick Bliss, Charles Henry Brown, Edward Payson Brown, Herbert Cutler Bullard, S. O. Chace, A. B. Chace, Alex. Duncan Chapin, Lorin Morris Cook, Lucian Drury, Henry Hilliard Earl, Francis Almon Gaskill, Nelson Newton Glazier, Edward Knight Glezen, Laroy Freese Griffin, Preston Gurney, Benezet Alanson Hough, Reginald Heber Howe, George Olcott King, Evan Lewis, John Burton Mustin, John Vanlenven Osterhout, John Brownell Peck, Cyrus Benedict Peckham, John Bartholomew Gough Pidge, Isaac Pitman, Jr., Emery Huntington Porter, William Henry Spencer, Charles Martin Stillwell, Cornelius Sowle Sweetland, Jr., Orray Taft, Charles Abraham Gardner Thurston, Laban Edwards Warren.

The Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy to George Brainard Blodgett, Jefferson Borden, Jr., Lucius Brown, Edmund James Carpenter, Charles Warren Lippitt, William Ferdinand Preufert, James Wells Stillman, William Eben Stone.

HONORARY DEGREES.

The following honorary degrees were conferred, viz.:

A. M.—Samuel Currey, Providence; John M. Read, Albany, N. Y.; John Westfall, Fall River; Wm. A. Mowrey, Providence.

D. D.—Rev. Kendall Brooks, Philadelphia; Prof. George P. Fisher, Yale College; Rev. Alexander Burgess, Portland, Me.; Rev. George D. Boardman, Philadelphia.

LL. D.—John A. Bolles, Boston, Mass.

THE COLLATION.

After the public exercises were concluded the procession reformed and returned to the College grounds, where an excellent collation had been spread in a large tent. Over 400 partook of the feast, while great numbers of people, young and old, male and female, stood around waiting to hear the oratorical effort of this gastronomic exercise. Upon the removal of the cloth President SEARS spoke of the interest which Providence had always taken in the University, and announced that five citizens had within the past year given $100,000. Citizens of Massachusetts gave $50,000. The President wanted the Alumni to make up the amount to $250,000.

Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, of Massachusetts, said he graduated forty-four years ago. Two-thirds of his class are still living, and seven are present. They had to practice economy in those days. His college course cost him $436 51. He wished to see this University handsomely endowed.

Rev. JONAH WARREN, Boston, thought the President too modest—that he should have asked for $150,000.

Hon. CHARLES S. BRADLEY, Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, alluded to the fact that when the University was founded, the churches in South Carolina and Georgia contributed liberally toward its establishment, and in that way he came to be a son of Brown.

Prof. CASWELL pleaded earnestly for an observatory and appliances, and said he did it with confidence.

Remarks were also made by Rev. Dr. PARKS, Prof. FISHER and Bishop SMITH. The exercises closed by singing "Old Hundred."

The class of 1841 celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary this evening with a supper, spread in *recherche* style by mine host at the Aldrich House.

Thus, with festivities of various kinds, the ninety-eighth Commencement of Brown pleasantly ends.

VIATOR.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

In polishing the Koh-i-noor diamond, some parts of the stone were found much harder than others, and so refractory that in six hours time, with the grinding-wheel revolving 2,400 times a minute, scarcely any progress was made. The whole operation lasted 38 days of 12 hours each.

When a large whale is struck in the tail by a harpoon, a second of time elapses before the nerves can convey the intelligence to the brain, and more than a second for the brain to transmit orders to the muscles of the wounded part.

The convertible quality of dynamic elements is illustrated in the calculation that if a molecule of light weighed one grain, its momentum would equal that of a cannon ball 150 pounds in weight, moving 1,000 feet a second.

On the Great Northern Railway of England each mile of track is traversed about 17,700 times in a year; on the Midland, 16,900 times; London and North Western, 15,700 times, and Great Eastern, 9,200 times.

The best engines which man can construct economise only ten per cent. of the fuel burned under the boiler; but man himself utilizes about twenty per cent. of the heat given out by the combustion of his food.

A strange illness, which has caused the death of several people of Norway, has been traced to the eating of oysters, which are said to be suffering from an oyster plague in that part of the world.

M. LESSEPPS' Red Sea Canal had a predecessor about 2,500 years ago; for in the year 600, B. C., a canal was begun from the Nile to the Red Sea. It failed at first, but was finished at length.

The question of the proportional resistance which iron keels and coppered wooden keels receive in passing through the water, is about to be tested by an experimental cruise in France.

The shells of nearly 400 different varieties of insects now living have been distinguished in chalk, many of which are identical with those observed on the coral shores of the Red Sea.

It is proposed to arrange a type-setting machine in combination with an electrical machine in such a manner, that a person in Washington shall be able to set type in New-York.

The story that all champagne which comes to this country is artificial is untrue. French statistics show that America receives yearly 10,000,000 bottles from the champagne country.

A brass cauldron, made with great neatness and filled with pieces of armor and tools, has been fished out of a Scotch lake. It is conjectured to date back to the time of EDWARD I.

The latest returns report 12,079 mines of all kinds in Spain.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 9, 1866.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The New-York Times for the Campaign.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be made up during the next six weeks with special reference to the Political Campaign which will close on the first Tuesday in November. It will contain a very large amount of Reading Matter devoted to the discussion of the Political Questions which are then to be decided.

The TIMES will support now, as it has done hitherto, the principles set forth in the Baltimore Union Platform of 1864—ratified by the people in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, and reaffirmed by the Address and Declaration adopted at the National Union Convention which met at Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866. It will urge a prompt restoration of the Union, by the admission to Congress of loyal members from loyal States—the extension in the Southern States to the freedmen, in common with all other classes of their inhabitants, of equal protection by law in every right of person and property—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the maintenance of the national debt as sacred and inviolable—full justice to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic—the perpetual maintenance of the Union—the permanent exclusion of Slavery—the promotion of peace, union and harmony among all the States and all the sections of the Union, and the permanent honor safety and welfare of the Republic.

We shall publish from week to week, in addition to correspondence and editorial discussions, speeches, documents, &c., calculated to throw light upon the questions involved in the canvass; and we shall appeal steadily and confidently to the REASON and JUDGMENT of the PEOPLE, rather than to the passions or prejudices of classes and sections.

We will supply all orders that may be sent us, accompanied by the money, for the WEEKLY TIMES, for the next ten weeks—from Sept. 8 to Nov. 10, both inclusive—at the following rates:

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THE TIMES OFFICE.
New-York City

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. LEANDER S. REED, of Louisville, Ky., was robbed of nearly $35,000 in bonds and notes and $100 in money, on Monday evening, 3d inst. Mr. REED has an office in the upper story of a building, and does an extensive business, principally in the banking way. It is thought the robbery was committed by some one well acquainted with the building and its occupants. The property stolen was principally railroad stock and bonds payable to JANE M. REED. On the day following the robbery the Chief of Police found at the office of a broker a Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company's bond for $1,000, which was among those stolen. It was shown that this bond had been left there by some one who drew of the same $100 in money. The robbery was a daring one, and at present there seems but little chance of bringing the guilty party to justice.

The first case in which the civil rights bill has been practically put to work in Louisville was tried before United States Commissioner BALLARD on Wednesday. Three white men, who had been arrested by the military authorities on a charge of attacking and robbing some negroes, were tried, the only evidence against them being given by five negroes. One of them was bound over for appearance, and the other two, in default of bail, were sent to jail.

The President is receiving urgent invitations to visit the Southern States. Yesterday there came official requests from a number of the prominent citizens of New Orleans and Mobile, asking him to extend his journey so as to include those cities. The progress of the Presidential party yesterday was from Springfield to St. Louis, about one hundred miles. At all the intervening stations there were the usual receptions, speeches, cheers, &c.

The City Council of Pittsburgh, Penn., having refused to extend an invitation to President JOHNSON and party to visit that city while on their way to Chicago, the citizens have made arrangements to give them a fitting reception on their return, as a courtesy due their distinguished services and official positions. They are expected to reach Pittsburgh on the 13th, and will be the guests of the citizens during their stay.

A duel was fought at Little Rock, Ark., early on the morning of the 6th inst., between WALTER COGGSWELL, Postmaster at Wayne, and J. T. WRIGHT, editor of the Wayne *Gazette*. Their weapons were swords—the cause, jealousy. Both were frightfully mangled, having fought until the loss of blood caused them to faint, and it was thought that both would die.

Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL arrived at Cairo on the 5th inst., and would remain a few days on business. A large number of citizens complimented him by a serenade at the Perry House, to which he responded in a brief speech of thanks, but said nothing about politics.

A Bureau Circular has been issued at New-Orleans, announcing Gen. SHERIDAN as temporary Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State, in place of Gen. BAIRD, who has been relieved at his own request.

Our Consul at Liverpool writes that there is some danger that among the great quantities of rags now imported into this country from that city infected rags may be mixed, taken from cholera patients.

There is a family in Newport, R. I., four children of which were born severally in Rhode Island, California, Nebraska, and Nevada, and each bears the name of the State or Territory in which it was born.

Mr. CORNING has so far recovered as to return home to Albany from Lebanon Springs. Although feeble, hopes are entertained that his health will be restored.

A heavy fire occurred yesterday at Burlington, Iowa, destroying the machine shops of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. The extent of the loss was not ascertained.

President JOHNSON and the gentlemen who accompany him on his present trip, have been invited to visit New-Orleans before returning to Washington.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE arrived at Buffalo yesterday, on his return from Chicago.

HENRY AMES, Esq., of St. Louis, recently deceased, bequeathed $100,000 to the Polytechnic Institute connected with Washington University in that city.

Gen. HOOKER arrived in Albany on the 6th inst. He is still in very feeble health.

LOCAL NEWS.

A desperate fight occurred last evening in the Bowery, near Fifth-street, when a peaceable citizen named JOHN LITTLE was assaulted and terribly beaten by four ruffians. He made a stout resistance, and was rescued by three policemen, who, after a fierce struggle, succeeded in arresting all four of the rowdies, giving them a severe clubbing, and locked them up for the night. One was recognized as OLIVER CLARK, a well-known burglar, thief and rowdy.

A meeting of the First National Union Association was held at No. 415 Grand-street last evening, Mr. ROBERT D. PRICE in the chair. Messrs. CHAS. DEARBORN and H. J. DE COOK were appointed delegates to the Union State Convention at Albany. Resolutions of confidence in the President of the United States, Secretary of State, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND and Senator CORNELL were adopted, and Hon. LEVI CHATFIELD delivered an address.

CHRISTIAN GEIS, owner of a fat-melting establishment in Thirty-ninth-street, was yesterday tried before the Court of Special Sessions for not closing his establishment when ordered by the Board of Health, convicted, sent to the Penitentiary for two months and fined $50. GEIS is said to have $100,000 invested in his business.

Eight new cases of cholera were reported at the Board of Health yesterday. Dr. HARRIS forwarded to the Board an interesting letter containing tables showing the rise and subsidence of the disease in New-York and Brooklyn.

A New Holy Alliance.

It is reported from Europe that an alliance is contemplated between Prussia, Russia and Austria. This would be a repetition of the Holy Alliance that defeated the first NAPOLEON and drove him from France. Is it intended now to have the same result?

The destruction of NAPOLEON's grand army in Russia, in 1812, changed the whole aspect of European affairs. An opportunity had come to throw off the yoke of the Corsican conqueror, whose recognition as a ruler in France was only extorted by force, and was never hearty. England, in fact, never had recognized him as she has done the present Emperor. It was England that in the Spring of 1813 used all her influence at Vienna, at Berlin and at St. Petersburgh to bring about an alliance that by the combined efforts of the three Powers, aided by British money, the giant, having been shorn of his main power in the snow-drifts of Russia, might be utterly crushed. Her efforts succeeded, and to the battle of Leipsic in 1813 followed the occupation of Paris by the Allies in 1814 and NAPOLEON's abdication and exile to Elba. And the last act of blood in the great drama of those days, Waterloo, was the work of the Holy Alliance, although British generalship and pluck have got the credit of it.

This Holy Alliance was then principally aimed against France. Is it now to be revived to the same purpose? It had also another purpose: to prevent the liberalization of Europe. The Congresses at Vienna, Karlsbad, Laibach and Verona, completely prove this. England was then in full feather with the Continental monarchs. CASTLEREAGH was Minister, a high Tory of the same school in politics as the present Earl DERBY. The Tories never had any liking for the Bonapartes, and the French-English Alliance and the mutual feasting and toasting of Emperor NAPOLEON and Queen VICTORIA were never to their heart. On the other hand, the spread of liberal principles is to them alarming. They believe in the necessity of a close union of the powerful Monarchs of the Continent to curb the threatening growth of Liberalism. Looking at this news from this stand-point, may we not be justified to see in it the result of British Tory diplomacy, just the same as the Holy Alliance of 1813?

We can now more fully appreciate the importance of the change of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. There must have been some grave reason of State for it, for DROUYN DE LHUYS enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of the Emperor, and was truly worthy of it. But the Emperor can change his policy as it may suit the exigencies of the moment. The Minister, however, who has pledged his word to a certain course of action, cannot retract it without dishonor—he must resign and give place to a new hand to execute the changed will of the master. Thus we interpret a change of policy in NAPOLEON's mind, but what that policy now will be, we cannot predict. Are we, here in America, more interested in it than at first sight seems probable? Should the Archduchess CHARLOTTE have succeeded in winning over the Emperor by her entreaties? And is the Emperor now willing to break faith with the promises made by his former Minister to our Government? Has DROUYN DE LHUYS resigned for that reason? We do not think it very likely that such is the case, yet there is a bare possibility, and we think it worth while to mention it as a possible case.

Even if it should be, nothing can come of it in favor of the Archduke in Mexico. This new Holy Alliance settles the matter for him. NAPOLEON has not a *centime*, not a man nor gun to spare, while three great Powers, commanding the war resources of a hundred and thirty-five millions of people, are allied, with no friendly intentions toward him, and, moreover, while a Tory Government in England looks upon him with suspicion and distrust. The situation is a perilous one for NAPOLEON, and if he succeed in extricating himself from the meshes that crowd around him with honor and glory, we must attribute to him, besides extraordinary good luck, extraordinary genius also.

The New Disunion Party.

Perhaps we should say the old disunion party, for it was willing to sell that independence to the South which now it would force upon the acceptance of the South. However that may be, there is a very striking fact connected with the present attitude of the Radicals. They are completely un-American. They are as completely opposed to the great fundamental principles which we are accustomed to revere as the bitterest alien enemy could possibly be. Had they been British blockade-runners, or been members of the *Alabama's* crew, they could not have more heartily contemned the idea of an indivisible Union, or of a great united and eternal American nationality. They fling abroad threats with the recklessness of guerrillas, and they invoke renewed war with as cruel a disregard of the woes and sufferings of war as any freebooter the world ever shuddered at and detested. The great fact of the American Union was what the loyal States fought for—the integrity of the Union was the watchword of the North, as the disruption of the Union was the watchword of the South. That issue is now settled, and cannot be revived. What must be said of the men, however, who would raise again the torch of rebellion, this time in an effort to divide and ruin every circle of Americans, North or South? Their loyalty can never have been sincere nor their sympathies American.

The negroes are the cats-paw which these astute politicians are using. They are a deadly enemy to that unfortunate race. They are trying all they can to raise the feeling whose culmination in 1863 strewed the streets of New-York with corpses. In connection with the negro the Radicals are signally un-American. One of the first principles on which our political action is based is, that inasmuch as the suffrage is universal, so shall it be intelligent. And so the public school system becomes not only a social but a political institution, and in all respects essentially an American institution. This the Radical Party ignore, and they say in effect that ignorance and political power are fit associates.

One of the characteristics of Americans is a desire not only to be independent of foreign nations, but to be respected by them. This the Radicals utterly disbelieve in. Any foreign spectator of our present struggles must wonder at the frantic outbursts of men who would break down the laboriously-built structure of American nationality without a regret, or even a thought. A Russian, a Frenchman or an Englishman must be amazed at the talk of men who call down maledictions upon their own country, and threaten to shatter it in pieces.

The present violent efforts of a small party to renew the calamities of war and to perpetuate its bitterness are the efforts of blind, unchristian and un-American men. They are such efforts as never did succeed permanently in any sane community, nor ever will. The idea that this Radical clique can induce their countrymen to obliterate their national glories and ruin their individual fortunes by a new contest, which shall be not for negro liberty nor for the perpetuity of the Union, but that, as a sectional party, they shall continue to exist, is rapidly becoming estimated as the wicked and absurd thing that it is. The American people are not going, at the bidding of the Radicals, to make themselves the scorn and laughing-stock of the civilized world.

The President and Congress—The Real Question at Issue.

The question involved in our great conflict everybody knows was not whether there should be a new Constitution of the United States, or a new form of government in any particular, but whether *absolute allegiance was due to the United States Government from all its citizens*, or whether such allegiance might be withdrawn at will under the plea of separate State sovereignty. This was thoroughly understood on all sides. The victory in the field settled the fact of the national supremacy as against separate State sovereignty for all time. This was the great point determined. The destruction of Slavery only happened, because, under the military necessities of the struggle itself, it could not but have happened. The latter was a minor affair, demanding ratification, indeed, as much as the great fact of all, but after all a minor affair, a mere circumstance of the grand conflict.

Understanding pretty clearly the meaning of their victory, and *what it had cost them*, the people very naturally suppose now that reconstruction has a definite connection with that victory—that, to all intents and purposes, it is simply a ratification of the work accomplished by the Union armies.

And from whom do they expect this ratification? The natural relations between the Southern States and the United States Government were suspended during the war. Not in theory, on the part of the General Government, for the claim of the latter upon the allegiance of Southern citizens was never for one moment relaxed. The theory of suspension was identical with secession. Thus, while at the close of the war no alteration of theory could be expected from the Government, it was precisely this very thing which, above all others, *was* expected of the Southern States. The people demanded that the claim which the Government had never relaxed, but which had been held in abeyance until the final triumph of the Union arms (a claim upon their support, upon their representation in Congress—in a word, a claim for their resumption of their normal relations with the Government,) should be fully met. Other things were demanded, it is true, such as the adoption of the amendment abolishing Slavery, the repudiation of the rebel debt, &c.; but these were incidental to the one great demand that they should resume the allegiance which they had denied.

The great part of the burden of reconstruction rested, therefore, with the Southern State Conventions. It was no light burden either, for it was an acknowledgment of defeat. President JOHNSON prepared the way for this act by the institution of Provisional Governments in the Southern States. The Confederate armies had surrendered, but the war had not been finally concluded, because submission had not yet been formally yielded. The appointment of provisional Governors rested on exactly the same ground upon which President LINCOLN had acted in appointing ANDREW JOHNSON Military Governor of Tennessee. One by one the State Conventions assembled, the Government in the meantime remaining in the same attitude which it had maintained from the beginning. By all of the Conventions the formal act of submission was accomplished, and the proclamation of peace was then issued by the President, the rebellion being over, and the supremacy of the Government fully vindicated and established.

Meanwhile the United States Congress had assembled in Washington. One of its first acts was to appoint a Committee of Fifteen, to whom it was determined to submit all measures which, within the scope of Congressional action, pertained to reconstruction. But what was there really left for Congress to do in the work of reconstruction? Here was a branch of our Government which had worked hitherto in almost perfect harmony with the Executive in the conduct of the war. Its theory of action in relation to the objects of the war had been in perfect harmony with the policy adopted by President JOHNSON—namely, in the immediate recognition of the Southern States as restored to their normal relations with the Government as soon as they should have yielded their allegiance and resumed those relations. It is true there had been some rampant schemes proposed in both Houses for holding the rebel States as Territories, but they had only been proposed to be summarily voted down. Upon the theory adopted by both Congress and the Executive, the natural course which the former should have pursued would have been to admit Representatives from the Southern States, as soon as peace had been proclaimed, with the single provision that suitable Representatives should be sent from those States and this is summarily the issue between the two branches of the Government on which the people at the approaching election are to give their decision.

New-York and other Cities.

New-York is called a cosmopolitan city. Its population, gathered from every quarter of the globe, is said to be less American than, so to speak, an illustrated gazetteer of the human race. The nationalities which crowd its parks or fester in its tenements are various as the flags which flutter around its piers. The crowds which throng its highways are alien to their abiding place and strangers to each other; all of which is true, as it is true of many great cities, but mistaken in regard to the conclusions which are arrived at by superficial observers.

In the first place, the assertion often made by such observers, that disorder and contempt for law are characteristics of the population of New-York, is wholly incapable of proof. Of what does the crowd of a city consist, when some public event calls it forth into the streets? It consists of the most reliable, orderly and respectable of that population. We have seen many such crowds of late years, and what aspect do they present? They show a people whose innate love of order and quietness is preëminent. There was no rowdyism during the President's visit, for it was the *people* who were abroad, and the people obey the law and take pride in the law's supremacy. Nor was the American element overborne by the presence of foreign spectators. The cheers that burst forth when the President stepped on the shore of New-York, and reëchoed in one long peal throughout the line of his progress, were American, and if there were foreign voices uplifted in his honor, they were of those in whose eyes our Republic and its Chief Magistrate were deserving of honor. No London demonstration could have been so loyal and enthusiastic, no Paris crowd could have uttered such enthusiastic *vivas*. No popular utterance could have been more representative of our American character. This is worth referring to as connected with a subject often misunderstood—we mean the rumored prevalence of hostility to those whom we have placed at the head of our successive Governments, and which hostility seems, in view of the enthusiastic gatherings which greet Presidential visits, to be more founded in theories on popular opinion than in the facts as shown when the real public makes its appearance. May not these attributes of New-York be true of other cities all over the country? We hear of anticipated trouble, but the trouble does not come; we are assured of bitter hostility in the streets a certainty in store, but the bitterness is confined, where it exists, to meetings of party politicians rather than of the people who hang banners over the sidewalks, and make processions and hand bouquets and deliver orations. And passing to one other link of this chain of thought, are not the extremists reckoning a little without their host when they claim a majority of supporters among the American people?

The British Navy and the Slave-Trade.

For some considerable time the growing inefficiency of the British naval ships has occupied the serious attention of the English people and Parliament. The navies of other European Powers are, moreover, becoming rapidly more formidable. The new conditions appertaining to vessels of war render them likely to reverse the idea of any one Power being henceforth mistress of the seas. It is no longer necessary that a man-of-war be a floating city or camp. At a comparatively small expense such a navy can in these days be organized as will be equal to the most powerful of those of a few years ago. Brazil, for instance, is a case in point. With about thirty ships of the iron-clad description, and each armed with the most powerful guns, she becomes an actual rival on the sea of many nations who would, not long ago, have thought any attempt at naval competition on her part absurd, and so on in many other cases. We need not say a word upon our own position in this regard—for our position both as the virtual originator and actual realizer of the new system of naval armaments is fully recognized all over Europe.

What we may without impropriety note, however, is the bearing of the naval question in England upon the part she has borne in the suppression of the slave-trade. It cannot but be mortifying to English pride to be told by the London *Times* that the maintenance of the African blockade squadron has become impracticable, and that more important stations than the African coast are insufficiently guarded. Of course, the most use is made of whatever excuses for such withdrawal are possible. We are told that the mortality from sickness is intolerably heavy among the crews of the blockaders, and that the slave-trade is, moreover, practically at an end. The latter may be measurably but not entirely true; but the former is no truer than it has ever been. The real reason for discontinuing the service may as well, therefore, be relied upon as the true and practical one. But there is something to be said upon another branch of the subject. When the rebellion broke out, none knew better than the English people that its inciting cause, and the consequence of the success of the rebellion, were the perpetuation of Slavery. This had been stated over and over again by orators and newspapers and official documents. But the conscientiousness which took the form of active naval repression of the trade in slaves, failed the countrymen of CLARKSON and WILBERFORCE when the South, with its cotton and distinctions of color, appealed to their sympathies. Shortsighted from the beginning, they never dreamed of the consequences of hastily-offered belligerent rights to the South to their own naval and commercial importance. The according of those rights gave a position upon the sea to the Confederacy and its cruisers, which soon became of great significance. Neutrality gave her the privilege of a navy such as she could procure, and all the formalities of an international blockade became necessary. Of course, the consequence was that Yankee industry and skill were stimulated as never before, and this time with two purposes—one to gobble up blockade-runners, and the other to establish the naval power of the United States upon such a basis as that no future war should see her just ideas of mutual national obligations disregarded. We might offer words of decorous regret to England upon her mortification, but we have no right to question the providential source of that retribution which always follows wrong-doing.

In saying all this, we are quite willing to concede that the slave-trade has but little life remaining, and also that the blockade of the African coast produced great sufferings to the unfortunate creatures who were carried in vessels calculated to hide their wretched burdens, and therefore to suffocate and paralyze them. We might go further, and aver that the system never could have been destroyed by any ocean police whatever, and that the blockade was a bad means to a good end. The exportation of native Africans by such oily gentry as his Majesty of Dahomey will be without purpose when there is no sale for the merchandise. That result will follow no doubt at some no distant day, and the question of the existence of Slavery will be forever settled, as certainly and clearly as that question is already settled of whether England comes out of the business with as much credit as she went into it.

THE RECORD OF THE EXTREMISTS.—They began by admitting the right of secession. They next betrayed the country into a disaster which was worth a year's campaigning by their yells of "On to Richmond." They next tried to sell the Union for four hundred million dollars. They consorted with conspirators and border raiders. And now they threaten a civil war, if the South, which was conquered in order to keep her in the Union, is not kept out.

NOT SATISFIED YET.—The extremists were accused by the South of having forced on the war, an accusation which they denied. How stands the record now? Slavery is dead, the rebellion over, and yet the sectionalists cry "there is no peace!" and "more blood must be shed."

GEORGIA.

THE GOLD MINES.

From Athens to Dahlonega—Rough Riding—The Crops—Where Gold is Found—Prospects of Mining.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DAHLONEGA, Lumpkin County, Ga.,
Monday, Sept. 3, 1866.

The heavy rains of last week retarded, by a few days, my expedition to the gold mines, and broken bridges, swollen creeks, ill-defined and rugged paths—imaginatively called roads—ricketty buggies and non-adhesive harness, made its performance doubtful, difficult and dangerous.

Having a natural love of the picturesque, I resolved to strike boldly through the mountains, from Athens *vià* Gainesville to this place, rejecting all advice to go to Marietta by railroad, and thence by the mail route. Had I known the obstacles I should have to encounter, and the unbroken series of jolts to which I should be submitted for the greater part of two days, I think I should have adopted the counsel of a very prosaic acquaintance, who thinks all poets crazy and all landscapes hideous, if the hills will not grow corn, if the timber is not "good oak and hickory," and if the streams do not furnish "considerable water power."

THE CROPS.

I passed through a portion of Clarke, Jackson, Gwinnett and Hall Counties, on my way to Lumpkin County, of which this town, Dahlonega, is the capital. I was agreeably disappointed to find the crops so much better than I was led to suppose, and the condition of the people far more promising than was reported. I think that the exhibition of a $50 legal tender greenback would have collected a larger crowd than a militia muster or a camp-meeting, as the few dollars the inhabitants may have had have been ruthlessly gathered by the flight of hungry lawyers, who have recently passed over this part of the country, attending the Fall term of the Superior Court. But the corn crop is generally sufficient, and the cotton, though very small, will furnish a snug little sum to repair damages, and lay the foundations of future ease.

DAHLONEGA.

This little town, containing, I suppose, from 800 to 1,000 inhabitants, is a busy, and may be called a thriving place. It is situated on a high hill, and commands a superb view of Yonah, Mossy Creek, and Walker's Mountains. Beside the Court-house, jail, the United States Mint (now tenantless,) three churches, market-house and printing office, it has ten or a dozen stores and a couple of taverns, where a rugged subsistence is obtainable, if the traveler be robust and patient. Nobody comes here now who is not immediately set down as a mining corporation, sole or aggregate, and before he has time to wash the dust from his face and hands, the voyager is exposed to a cross fire of inquisitiveness which it is very difficult to withstand, and which nothing can silence. "I reckon you's a Northern gentleman by your *accent*, (I found the skirmisher was *not* by his accent;) b'longing to DEXTER's or HANNAY's Company, likely?" remarked interrogatively one gentleman, whom I met shortly after my arrival, and who evidently lay in wait for me, anxious to have the first shot. "You've come, probably, to look at the Rutherford lots," said a second, who heard me emphatically disclaim all connection with DEXTER and HANNAY, and thought he would bring me down without further delay. My negative response only encouraged a number of others to open fire, and as the avowal that I was a mere tourist looking at the country without any intention to buy or lease river lots, or work mines or prospect, was evidently disbelieved, the crowd dispersed with the unmistakable purpose to keep an eye on me, and find out "what I was after."

WHERE THE GOLD IS FOUND.

The country is watered by the Chestatee, Tesnatee and Etowah Rivers, and by several creeks, of which the Yahoolah, Cain, Amicalolah and Yellow are the most important. In almost every part of the country gold is to be found; but the banks of the Chestatee, Cain and Yahoolah creeks are the localities where the richest and most productive veins have been found. Taking this place as a centre for miles around, every hill has been perforated with shafts and tunnels, and every stream and streamlet hacked and chopped with spade and pickax, some anciently and some recently, at every date, from 1829 to yesterday. All the veins hitherto discovered, including the John C. Calhoun, Battlebranch and the famous "1,052" veins, which are the most celebrated, are called "pocket veins," as the precious metal is only found in limited portions of them, and in smaller quantities the further the mine is worked below the water level. But it is the opinion of skilled miners who have visited this region that with capital, adequate machinery, a proper knowledge of the art of mining below the water level, and the use of the smelting process as practiced in Russia, these mines could be made to yield several millions annually. As at present worked, without capital or much practical knowledge, ore which yields 25 cents per bushel is considered profitable, but in some few instances a yield of two or three hundred dollars per bushel has been attained. The gold is found generally in quartz and sulphuret of iron, and the veins are found to run parallel with the formation of the country which is northeast and southwest. In the parallel veins no silver is found, but in the few veins which traverse the formation the gold is said to contain from 15 to 60 per cent. of silver. I am not a skilful geologist and I have not as yet had time to make any minute observation, and therefore can only give you what intelligent men have told me who seem disposed to tell the truth, and who understand what they say.

I learn that there are two companies here, composed, I believe, exclusively of Northern men, and possessed of sufficient capital, the one under the superintendence of Mr. A. DEXTER, and the other controlled and directed by Mr. PETER HANNAY, of California, both of which are making extensive arrangements to work the mines on a large scale and with confidence of successful results. They are getting the owners of lands on the Chestatee, Cain and Yahoolah creeks to give them leases of the lots on both sides of these streams, and when this arrangement is completed, to flume the rivers for several miles. A large quantity of the iron tubes and considerable machinery are already on the spot, ready to be put up; and from the immense outlay which the companies are making, they evidently expect adequate profits.

There can be no doubt whatever that the whole country hereabouts is more or less auriferous; but I have not been able to hear of anybody who has made a fortune by looking for it. A few individuals have picked up a few hundred pennyweights on or near the surface, and some have struck on a pocket of wonderful productiveness, but little depth, expending in their search for more the rich haul which they made too quickly at the outset of their operations. The gold fever has been intermittent. At times it has been burning, and owners of lots have disposed of their barren acres for immense sums. At other times it has almost died away, and the lots have been purchasable at a few cents per acre. Now, again, it rages, and happy he who owns a lot on the Chestatee, Yahoolah or Cain creek, and sells it for the price at which lots are quoted. Whether the prices paid are in "legal tenders" or shares of embryo companies, I have not been able to ascertain; but I am rather inclined to think that shares are more abundant than those beautifully executed steel plate engravings of the baptism of POCAHONTAS, which are commonly called $20 National currency.

The stories of the abundance of gold here, there and everywhere, and how Bill Stumps' mother, with nothing but a fire-shovel and a tin pan, scooped up $2,500 in dust, not far from Stover's Branch, in one afternoon; and how Tom Stiles and his little boy take out of the Rutherford Lots "nigh on a hundred dollars a week, and sells it down to Auraria," are more entertaining and exciting than veracious. I will venture to say that for the number engaged in grabbling, digging, picking, shoveling, sifting, washing and kneading, the remuneration is not 25 cents a day each. But still the number of gold-seekers increases, and still the fever glows and spreads, until the tongues of thousands are parched by the "accursed thirst" which consumes them.

I propose to examine the gold question more thoroughly. I have not had the time or the opportunity to do more than listen to others since my arrival here yesterday evening, and observe what I could in an evening's stroll. I intend to visit the diggings under the guidance of an obliging acquaintance who knows the ropes and takes great pleasure in encouraging the delusion that I am a great Northern capitalist come here with the design of buying largely and forming a company, but wanting to conceal my identity for the present. It is not certain whether I am A. T. STEWART or JAY COOKE. Nobody but myself is aware that I am only QUONDAM.

The Indian name for Dahlonega was Tau-lau-ne-ca, which being translated means in the vernacular, yellow money.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

How Emancipation will Affect the Trade of the Southern Cities—Multiplication of the Country Stores—New Life in the City—Building up the Burned District—Steam Fire-engines and Street Railroads—The Wharves—The Extra Session of the Legislature—Subjects for Its Consideration—Sketch of the First South Carolina Radical, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Sept. 3, 1866.

As the Summer time wears away, and the season when the new cotton crop may be looked for approaches, there is an evident brightening of dismal faces among those whose bread depends upon the trade and prosperity of Charleston. So long a time has elapsed since people here have felt the pleasant influence of the stream of annual gold that flows in among them in exchange for the fleecy staple, that a little unwonted elation at the prospect of even so defective a crop as this year's is sure to be, is not surprising.

THE EFFECT OF EMANCIPATION UPON THE TRADE OF CHARLESTON.

In the face of all the wide-spread ruin which the war has wrought to city and to country alike, I find that the shrewdest merchants here are by no means despondent in regard to the future of this and the other leading Southern cities. Whatever the ultimate effect of the emancipation of the blacks upon the agricultural interests of the South may be, the long-headed importers and small jobbers of Hayne and Meeting streets are fully alive to the fact that beneficial results of the free-labor system upon *their* business will be certain and immediate. They reason in this wise: Formerly, the planter was in the habit of using his large profits in expensive trips Northward every Summer, in the course of which he would supply himself with the larger proportion of all the purchases for comfort or luxury that he might require for the current year. His plantation supplies, to be doled out in "allowances" to the darkies, were in most cases ordered in large quantities from the North, through the agency of his factor; and his surplus funds, if any, were generally invested in extending or improving his plantation and in the purchase of additional negroes. Thus, of the enormous incomes enjoyed by the more wealthy planters, but a very inconsiderable fraction found its way into the pockets of the trades people of Charleston. But, under the new *régime*, a very different state of things must prevail. On every plantation throughout the State, at least half the net proceeds of each year's crop will go directly to the freedmen, as the wages of their labor. Now, of all the characteristics of the negro, there is none more marked and universal than his incapacity to keep his earnings. Nothing is more certain than that the hard-earned dollars of the blacks will gravitate surely and speedily to the country stores whose shelves present an array of luxuries in the shape of food, raiment and trumpery ornaments hitherto unknown and now irresistible to Cuffee, with such an influx of custom as will thus spring out of the general adoption of the weekly wages system among the planters, these country stores must necessarily multiply very rapidly, and it is not difficult to see that, with their scanty capital, they will find it cheaper and more convenient to replenish their stocks from time to time in Charleston, rather than to go North for more extensive purchases. A prominent jobber here told me yesterday that he had reason to believe that within two years from this time there would be at least a dozen country stores in the State for every one that existed previous to the war, and that all of them would do a far more thriving business than ever before. These considerations give confidence to our importers, which is gradually diffusing itself among other classes, and encouraging the whole community. Already, in spite of the terrible scarcity of capital, one can see abundant

SIGNS OF NEW ACTIVITY IN THE CITY.

That awful track of desolation which stretches across the city, from river to river, known as the Burned District, is no longer the utterly deserted scene which it remained during the four years of the war; and although the rebuilding of its ruins has not been pushed forward with an energy or success at all comparable with that exhibited by the people of Richmond under a similar though far more recent disaster, yet in the dozens of modest though substantial buildings that have risen and are still rising from the ashes of the great fire of 1860, and in the hundreds of freed people steadily at work clearing away the ruins and piling the bricks, we have the evidence of a spirit of reviving enterprise that awaits only the opportunity of commanding capital to display itself in a more imposing form. Nor is this all. Since the war, the Charleston Fire Department has supplied itself with steam fire-engines of the most approved style; the long line of piers and wharves on the water-front of the city, which during the blockade had become sadly dilapidated, has been thoroughly and substantially repaired at a very considerable outlay, so that the wharfage accommodations of the port are in better order than ever before; and, better than all, we are to have a street railroad running in less than ninety days, the Company being fully organized, capital paid up, and the track-iron and rolling stock already on its way hither by sea. This last enterprise would have been completed ere this but for the interference of the City Council, whose members, nervous about the health of the community, refused to allow ground to be broken in the streets for the purpose of laying the track, until the close of the sickly season. And this reminds me to mention that the sanitary condition of Charleston has never been better than during the heated term now closing. The usual Summer fevers have been much less prevalent than is their wont, while, as regards the awful scourges of cholera and yellow fever, we have been so far altogether exempt.

POLITICAL MATTERS

here are at a stand-still. In accordance with the call of Gov. ORR, issued immediately after his return from the Philadelphia Convention, the State Legislature will meet in extra session to-night in Columbia. The session will probably last between two and three weeks. The subjects that will mainly claim the attention of the body will be: First, the alleged necessity for a stay-law, to save the impoverished planters from utter ruin; second, the modification of the laws of the State in relation to the freedmen, according to the lights which the experience of the past year has afforded; and third, the consideration of the application of the South Carolina banks for relief from the penalties, which they have incurred under the existing stringent bank-law of the State, by which the stockholders of each bank are made individually responsible to the note-holders to the extent of double the amount of stock held by each. Under this law a suit has been instituted by Northern brokers, who have accumulated large quantities of State bank-notes, buying them at the rate of a few cents on the dollar, with a view to recover from the stockholders individually the full face value of the notes; and, unless the Legislature should interfere by removing the penalty, the suit is likely to be successful. It is a very interesting case. The plaintiffs will rely upon the strict enforcement of the letter of the law; while the defendants, who justly urge that the law contemplated the prevention of the ordinary kinds of bank fraud and mismanagement, and not any such extraordinary contingency as brought ruin upon the entire money-system of the South, will depend upon an equitable construction of the statute in accordance with its evident spirit.

Turning from local to national politics, the speeches of the President and Secretary SEWARD on their trip, and the recent letter of HENRY WARD BEECHER, are read with great interest and satisfaction here, and have done much to increase and strengthen the good feeling established by the Philadelphia Convention. As for the "Southern Loyalist Convention," now in session at Philadelphia, there is, as I said in my last letter, no party, nor the shadow of a party, no faction, cabal or clique, to sustain it in this State. Yet, I notice in the published list of these precious "loyalists" a name hailing from South Carolina; and, to gratify the curiosity of your readers, I will proceed to give you some account of that *rara avis*.

THE SOLITARY SOUTH CAROLINA RADICAL.

His name is TIMOTHY HURLY. His residence in the Palmetto State dates from the time of the occupation of Charleston by the United States troops; his domicile previous to that time having been in the thrifty State of Massachusetts. During the administration of Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, as Post Commandant here, HURLY was appointed City Street Inspector, a position which he held until subsequently removed by Gen. BENNETT. Meantime he had figured conspicuously in the formation of a "Colored Union League" here, and in all the assemblages—religious, political and social—of the freedmen, he was the prominent orator and agitator. At the meeting of citizens held here to express condolence at the time of the murder of President LINCOLN, HURLY seized the opportunity to indulge in a public tirade against the people here, of so abusive and offensive a character, that EX-GOV. AIKEN, who presided on the occasion, declared that either HURLY must desist and leave the platform, or he would be compelled to abandon the chair. Gen. GURNEY, U. S. A., who was present, interfered, and succeeded in quieting the irate radical. After his removal from the Street Inspectorship, HURLY started a negro paper here, called the *South Carolina Leader*; but finding that it did not pay, he sold out about three months ago, and the sheet is now conducted by blacks exclusively. The disinterested HURLY, still resolved to serve the darkey race, to whose welfare he seems to have devoted all his energies, is now engaged in the business of claim agent for colored soldiers. I hear that he makes a nice thing out of it. Such, in brief, is the record of the first Palmetto Radical. He is a worthy compeer of his brother "loyalists" of the Convention.

I shall leave Charleston to-day, for a dash through the Sea Islands, and will send you some notes of my observations in that wonderful and interesting region.

Q.

THE PHILADELPHIA UNION CONVENTION IN THE SOUTH.

How the People Regard It—All are Delighted with it Except a Few—Conversations with the Leaders—A Conservative Union Victory Certain in the South—Radical Rebels and Radical Supporters of Congress to go Under—The Union Party to Sweep the Country—Faith of the South in Northern Soldiers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Some months have elapsed since I detailed to you the particulars of a tour from Mobile to Nashville on horseback, since which time, with the exception of two weeks, I have been in the South—chiefly in Tennessee and Alabama. My mission has been neither political nor journalistic, but connected with a business which brought me in constant contact with the people of both city and country—with all classes—merchants, farmers, mechanics, politicians and "gentlemen of leisure," if amid the hum of busy industry, equal to that of New-England, there is, in all the South, any of the last-named class.

I have scanned matters closely and mingled freely with the people, that I might arrive at the truth, for commercial and business men are far more directly interested in a full knowledge of the condition of the South than any others. Politicians are never after the truth; they care nothing about correct representations; they live by excitement, and too frequently by falsehood, and refuse to accept facts which do not subserve their ends, and readily listen to representations which they know are false, if by that means they can win that popularity which carries them into notoriety and office; while the man of business views situations as they are, that no error may enter into his calculations of profits and no financial false steps be taken. The fact that the late rebel States are to-day filled with men from the North—filled with merchants, planters and mechanics—quietly pursuing their avocations, ought, of itself, to refute three-fourths of the falsehoods so current in the North regarding the spirit of the people of the late Slave States; while the additional one, that the negroes are nearly all at work and enjoying the protection of the whites and the law, ought to be sufficient to dispose of the remainder; and this would be the case, but for interested politicians, who adroitly employ the vagaries of a few fools here, whose noisy bravado is the scorn of four-fifths of the people of the South, and represent them as the real sentiments of every man lately in rebellion against the General Government.

A wild, drunken editor of a paper indulges in a violent tirade of abuse of the North, and his editorial is at once reprinted in a thousand Northern journals, and stands for as many platforms, and the people are told that it is but the echo of the universal sentiment of the South. Could the people but know the truth, they would laugh at the silly imposture which is thus practiced. I speak what I know when I say that the ultra Southern journals are the least patronized of all in the South; and that their violence is regretted by none more than by the masses of the Southerners themselves. But I had intended to confine my remarks to the manner in which the action of the Philadelphia Convention had been received here, and I have been wandering, and I will now let the voters of the North know the true political position of at least three-fourths of all the dwellers in Dixie.

THE FEELING BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

About the 1st of August I was in the City of Montgomery, and while there had ample opportunity to meet with people from nearly all sections of the State, and could any Radical have conversed, as I did, with scores of men whom I knew represented the feelings and wishes of the people he would have abandoned his party in disgrace ere a week had rolled round, if possessed of a spark of honesty of purpose, or if incited by a desire for the restoration of the Union upon a firm basis.

"Our only hope of peace, protection, order and prosperity," said a gentleman, who is a member of the Legislature for an adjoining county, "is in the formation of a true Union Party at Philadelphia."

"Then," said I, "you have completely abandoned your disunion sentiments?"

"Yes, Sir; I fought four years in the Confederate army, and that four years of blood and horror has convinced me that disunion means war, and I want the first plank of the Philadelphia Convention to proclaim to the world the perpetual unity of the States; that must be the corner stone of our organization. Let us have no more blood flow over the question."

"Suppose some other States were to be defeated in a future election, and were to rebel, what would you do?" was my immediate inquiry.

"Why, I'd serve it as the North served us; I'd make them stay in the Union."

This, reader, is the sentiment of one of the leading men in the South, made in good faith to one whom he did not know to be a Northern man, made without the knowledge that it would ever be published to the world, and hence there was no inducement for him to prevaricate.

Would STEVENS or SUMNER to-day say that the first article of their political creed is the sacredness of the Union? I doubt it.

REMARKS OF AN OLD PLANTER.

On the 3d of the month I had an interview with an old planter—once the owner of more than 200 negroes, and a resident of Tallapoosa County, and I naturally referred to the prevailing sentiment of the people of his section regarding the political situation.

"Are you familiar with the views of your people?" I asked.

"Yes, Sir," said he; "I know everybody for twenty miles around."

"Is there a deep interest in the approaching Philadelphia Convention?"

"Yes, Sir; everybody looks forward to it as the first step toward restoring peace, harmony and true Union."

"Do your people desire Union in good faith now?"

"Yes, Sir, every one of them; I don't know a man who is not willing to surrender the dogma of secession, and not only willing, but anxious to do so, in some formal, public and solemn manner; this we have done so far as we are able, but I know our honesty has been questioned; but let me tell you if we are not sincere, then no people can be trusted."

"Are you," I asked, "in favor of inserting a resolution in the platform to be constructed denying the right to secession?"

"Yes, Sir," said he, in a most emphatic manner; "it must be done; it will be done, and we will show by our acts that we mean all we say."

"Are you willing," I next asked, "to affiliate with Conservative Republicans in the North, and thus form a great National Party?"

"Yes, Sir, I am. I believe they were honest in supporting the war for the Union; they evince that honesty now in opposing the Radicals, who declare the Union really dissolved; and I honor and respect them. Yes, I will join hands with them gladly."

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF PEACE DEMOCRATS.

In a conversation with a one-armed Captain of the Twenty-third Alabama Regiment, I remarked that the great difficulty in securing a Conservative victory in the country will be the Peace Democrats of the North and the ultra secessionists of the South; that these classes would all be on hand at Philadelphia, and attempt not only to get into the Convention but to control it.

"Well," said the Captain, (and he used some adjectives rather more strong than elegant,) "I know the pluck of the Southern delegates; they will kick out the Pollards and the Wises, if the North will only pitch VALLANDIGHAM and his crew, body and breeches, down stairs."

I told him I believed that would be done—at least figuratively.

"I believe so, too," he continued; "they have been at the bottom of all our troubles, and they must now shut up; if they don't, we will be apt to shut them up; I think nine-tenths of the Southern soldiers are Conservatives, and I believe the Yankees who did the fighting are so, too."

I agreed with him in that, and the Fall elections will show that I am right.

But I will not detail the result of my interviews further as to the expectations of the people regarding the Philadelphia Convention before it met; to do so would be to relate that fifty people at least had, in somewhat different phraseology, declared that they and all the South were for the Union in good faith now, henceforth, and forever more, and that they looked upon the Philadelphia Convention as the forerunner of a happy era—as the initial movement of a campaign which would sweep from power alike the Radicals of the North and the South, and forever crush out all politicians who sell themselves to sect or party, and who live only by an agitation which, while it is amusement to them, is death to the country.

SITTING OF THE CONVENTION.

On the morning the Convention assembled, I started for Selma in a buggy, with a friend. We had not gone far, when we were halted by a man holding a hoe in his hand, and dressed in the ordinary farmer's garb, and who was the owner of a considerable plantation, which he was working, in conjunction with about twenty negroes.

"Strangers," said he, "are you from the city."

"Yes, Sir," I replied.

"Have you heard anything from the Philadelphia Convention? Are they going to harmonize? Will it be a success? And are we to have a little of the good old times once more?"

These questions were all hurriedly asked, showing how deep an interest he had in the matter; and I replied to them that it would be a success, that there would be harmony, and that it would be the beginning of the harmony I hoped was in store for the future.

"That is good; that is good," said he. "We have had strife enough now, and if we get a good start we can crush it out, and all will be smooth again."

"Are the people—I mean the planters, and not the politicians,"—I said, "very deeply interested in the Convention—as deeply as those in the city?"

"Certainly," said he; "I never saw such a feeling; they all declare that it will be the means of saving the country, and we are all for it, to quiet this agitation; we want peace now so as to enable us to repair what is lost."

"One thing," said I, "is certain; that Southern delegates will be required to repudiate secession; the North will insist on that, sure."

"I'm d— glad of it," he replied, "ain't you?" And when he asked the question he had no idea I was a Northern man.

I replied that I should not be sorry.

"Now friend," added he, "don't you think it has caused the loss of about enough lives now to have it kicked out of politics?"

I told him I thought so.

"Well," said he, "if it had not been the cause of the loss of so much blood, I should be disposed to pronounce it the d—est humbug of the age; but the subject has too much of reality to be treated so lightly. But we will shake it off now forever."

To show that this man was no exception to the rule, it is only necessary to add that we were asked, by every intelligent white man we met on the whole route, if we had heard from the Convention—whether it had organized, what it had done, &c.—the parties generally excusing themselves for interrupting our journey by referring to the interest everybody had in the matter, and the difficulty of obtaining early intelligence through the mails.

RECEPTION OF THE PLATFORM.

I was in Selma when it was announced that a platform had been adopted, and in two hours, the document was before the people in an extra; and amid the hundreds of the citizens who expressed themselves upon its merits in my hearing, not one objected to a sentence. They regarded it as liberal, in the extreme, and covering exactly the issues before the country.

"I suppose now," said an ex-rebel officer, "that when every Southern delegate declared, as solemnly as they there did, that they yielded up the right of secession and the institution of Slavery, that the world will be satisfied and believe us."

"All the world but the Radicals," said a bystander; and I think he was right.

"One of the reasons which has been assigned for keeping us out of Congress," remarked a man in the crowd, "is because the Radicals fear we will go for a repudiation of the national debt; that is set at rest, too, now."

All united in praising the liberality of the Conservative Republicans, and even Democrats.

"Let the Northern people show such a spirit generally," I heard remarked a score of times, "and there will never be cause for quarrel between us again."

"I can unite with such Republicans as those who drew and supported that platform," said a man, "although I fought them four years in the field; I bear them no malice; I have yielded all the points, and in turn expect a little liberality, and I find these men have it."

THE EXCLUSION OF VALLANDIGHAM.

The exclusion of VALLANDIGHAM was greeted everywhere with applause. "We want no extreme men," was the unanimous voice of all. VALLANDIGHAM, through the South, is despised; he is looked upon as dishonest—a mere adventurer, with neither character nor shame; and the Woods are considered in about the same light. As for GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN and Colorado JEWETT, with all due respect for those men, I will say that the Southern people regard them as too small to be taken into account.

I asked a man what he thought would be the effect in the State of the exclusion of VALLANDIGHAM, and he replied that it would make votes for the Conservative Party, because it evidenced that political gamblers were to be kicked out of it.

"He is not to be trusted anywhere, under any circumstances or by any section," I heard remarked in substance by a dozen men; "he has deceived the South, deceived the nation—deceived everybody."

On the way from Selma to Meridian, Miss., and thence to Corinth, and thence to this place, I was particular to ascertain from all classes their feelings regarding the Convention—their real feelings, I mean—for I knew that the Radicals were busy circulating the statement that the Southern people were dishonest—that they were only using the Philadelphia movement as a blind, and that, in the end, they would resurrect the State Rights Democracy, and reassert the doctrine of secession as violently as ever; and in order that they might have no opportunity to deceive me, I concealed the fact that I was a Northern man, until the party with whom I would happen to be conversing had fully and freely expressed himself. I will not detail all that I heard; I could not delineate all the evidence presented to me of the honesty of the South in the matter of reconstruction; for to understand this it would be necessary to hear the party speak, for in the manner of speech there is full as much as in the matter—perhaps there is more in the one than in the other.

CONVERSATION WITH AN EX-OFFICER.

I will narrate one or two interviews with Southern men of influence and character, which will suffice for the whole. The first one with whom I conversed was a Major in the Seventeenth Mississippi Infantry. He began the conversation with—

"Were you in the army?"

"Yes, Sir," said I, but I did not tell him that it was in the Federal Army, as I desired to learn his real sentiments.

"What was your rank?" he next asked.

"A private at first, but a Captain in the end," I replied.

"Well, Sir, we had a hard fight; the Yankees are no cowards, that is certain; but it is all over now."

"Yes, Sir," I responded, "I hope so; I have had fighting enough."

"Well," said he in return, "the fact is, we are getting clear of the politicians now; the people are taking the matter in hand, and the Philadelphia Convention has started the ball in the right direction. The people will win yet, and all will be well."

"Have you read the Philadelphia platform?" I asked.

He replied that he had not, and I handed him one of the extras, which he read.

"There is political gospel," said he, "and our text; we shall be sure to triumph; only let the North stand on that platform and I'll stand by them to the end."

"But," said I, and he still believed me to be a late rebel, "is there not hope that some time the South will gain its independence?"

I shall never forget the withering look he cast at me, and, raising his right hand and bringing it down savagely, he exclaimed—

"The man who proposes to renew the war ought to be hanged, just as all the secessionists ought to have been."

I at once raised up in my seat, extended my hand, and told him that I had indeed been in the army, but it was the Federal army. He grasped me cordially by the hand, and told me he was glad I had practiced this little deception, as I would now be the more convinced of the honesty of his motives, which were common with those of all the South, except a few Radicals, who refused to fight when there was a chance. He then went on to state that he was from near Canton, Miss., and that he knew the sentiments of the people; and that they were all anxious to accept the situation in good faith, if permitted to do so. "The Radicals," said he "say that they do not believe us, which is equivalent to telling us we lie; now that does not go down with us; we are honest, and don't like to be talked to in that manner; but if parties will slander us they must; but we will try the golden rule on them till they desist."

I then told him I should soon return to the North, and perhaps publish the result of my observations, and he told me to tell the people of the victorious section, that the South was honest in the matter; and if their professions were accepted in good faith, within a year ours would be the strongest nation on earth, and could tell France to get out of Mexico, and England out of Canada, and they would obey in twenty-four hours.

WHAT ANOTHER SOLDIER THOUGHT.

"Sir," said I to a man who had lost his arm in the service, "I see the politicians are trying to patch up things in Philadelphia," and I handed him the slips containing the resolutions.

"Well," he responded, after reading them, "you may call that patching up things, if you please; but when you have fought as long as I have, you will be glad to see just such work; I want no more fighting, but I want peace, and these resolutions promise that."

WHAT A MISSISSIPPIAN SAYS.

When near Corinth I entered into conversation with a fellow-passenger, who stated that he lived near Columbus, Miss.

"What is the prevailing sentiment there, politically?" I asked.

"Why, Sir, we look upon the cause for which we fought as lost, and we are ready to accept the situation and make the best of it."

"What do you think of the Philadelphia Convention?" I next asked.

"I believe it will be a new starting point," he replied, "from which all honest men, North and South, will move, and in the same direction."

"Have you seen the platform adopted there yet?" I asked.

"No, Sir."

"What is your idea of what it should contain?" I inquired.

"Well, Sir," he replied, "there are two questions settled by the war—secession and Slavery; and I hope our delegates will consent to a resolution accepting this result; *if they fail to do so, they will not represent the people; they are all for peace and harmony once more, and till those questions are settled we shall have discord.*"

"But what about protection to the negroes?" I inquired.

"I'm in favor of allowing them all the rights to hold property, and to the protection of the law that anybody has," said he; "but I don't want them to vote."

I then handed him one of the slips containing the Philadelphia resolutions, and asked him how he liked them.

"They will receive the assent," said he "of nine-tenths of our people."

"If," I asked, "the fight is made on that platform, what will be the result? Will the party standing upon it be beaten or successful?"

"Why, Sir," he replied, "after all the men who indorse these sentiments have voted, there won't be a hundred in each county in the South who will be found in the ranks of either of the Radical parties. The Southerners are nearly all conservatives.

A GOOD DODGE.

After leaving Corinth for this city, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, I sat for a time upon a seat alone, but immediately in front of me were two well-dressed men, whose names I did not learn, but who were evidently men of some influence and education, and as I discovered were both from near this city.

"I should like to know what was done at Philadelphia," said one.

"I am equally interested," responded the other; "I want them to adopt a platform which shall be such as all conservative men can stand upon, and then we will show sectionalists that they are nowhere."

"There will be one difficulty," said the first speaker, "and that will be to convince the North that we are honest; if we can do that, we will win; but here is a Chicago *Tribune* containing a column of stuff to prove that the whole thing is intended as a cheat, and that if we carry the country upon the platform adopted at Philadelphia, then we will again boldly avow the doctrine of secession."

"Yes," responded the second, "I know that will be the case; every effort will be made to defeat us on that score; but the politicians are not omnipotent in the matter; the soldiers and the thinking men are aware that men who made such sacrifices as the South did, are not hypocrites, but that when we make a profession we mean it; and these classes will be omnipotent at the polls at the next election."

I then handed them a Philadelphia Platform—for I had provided myself with a pocket full in Selma—and after they read it I remarked:

"That is a good dodge; we will go in on that and win, and then we can do as we please afterward."

One of the men turned round to me and said:

"Sir, you have never been in the army, have you?"

"Yes, Sir," I replied, "I have."

"Well, you are the first soldier I have ever met who was not honest in his desire for peace and harmony in future; and if you had done as much fighting as I have, you would be of the same opinion. I think these resolutions are admirable, and just the thing; the political party which stands on it will not only win, but when in power it will give peace and prosperity to the country."

"You said you were in the army, did you not?" asked the other man.

"Yes, Sir."

"Under whose command?" he inquired, for evidently he did not believe me, because he could not see how a man who had been a soldier could talk as I had done.

"The first man I was under," said I, "was HALLECK, the second SHERMAN, the third GRANT, the fourth THOMAS—" and here I stopped.

The men looked at me for a moment, and one of them replied.

"Well, Sir, are your Northern soldiers the Radicals?"

I assured him that they were not, and then extended him my hand, and congratulated him on the honorable sentiments he uttered, telling him that I had watched the conversation between them with the deepest interest, and only made the remark I did to test their sincerity, and that I was glad to be able to render public what I had heard. I then asked:

"Are your sentiments indorsed by the Southern people generally?"

"They are," was the emphatic response of both gentlemen.

ARRIVAL AT HUNTSVILLE.

On my arrival in this city, I met a large number of men whom I had formerly known—men who had been violent rebels, and steadfast Union men; men who had piloted the Federal army through many a dangerous pass at the risk of their lives; and with scores of these I conversed, and every one, without exception, were enthusiastic sympathisers of the President and his policy, and the last man of them indorsed the Philadelphia platform and address, and looked upon the movement inaugurated by the Convention as destined to be speedily successful, not only in the elections, but in the great work of pacification, which is the object nearest the heart of two-thirds of our people, North and South. Could the Radicals see, as I have seen, Union men, who have sacrificed property and pined away in Southern dungeons for the cause of their country—could the Radicals, I say, see such men shed tears of joy, as I have seen them, over the result at Philadelphia, they would hesitate in their mad career.

HONORS TO THE UNION SOLDIERS.

During all my stay in the South, and I have been here most of the time since the close of the war, I have always heard the people of this section speak in the highest terms of the Federal soldiers. The blue uniform is everywhere honored as an emblem of true gallantry and noble courage—qualities largely admired in the South. I could put on a blue coat, with the other insignia of a Union soldier, and travel from the Rio Grande to the Potomac without receiving an insult. The Radicals of both sides, who brought on the war, and then refused to fight, are the objects, however, of the deepest detestation. Yet let no one suppose that such an one—though he be SUMNER or STEVENS—could be in the least danger of bodily harm in any portion of the South so long as he let his neighbors alone. If he did indulge in personal insults, even WENDELL PHILLIPS would be as civilly treated on the banks of the Yazoo, the Coosa, or the Savannah, as in the City of Boston. SOLDIER.

MINNESOTA.

FROM VERMILION LAKE TO THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

Among the Lumbermen, Hunters and Fishermen—A Half Hour with Hole-in-the-Day, Chief of the Chippewas—Where Longfellow Found his Poetry—Where a Correspondent Finds his Prose—About the Indians—New Railroads, New Steamboats, New Factories, New Settlers—Incidents of Camp Life—How, When and Where to Shoot Buffalo, Deer and Bear, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA, August, 1866.

Almost every part of the country has been faithfully remembered in the chronicles of correspondents, during the Summer and season now ended, except this "corner" State of Minnesota. And it may be that even here some newspaper wight to us unknown has plumed his wings with a whiff from the lakes and prairies. But we doubt it. We did not see him in our ten days' hunt in the Big Woods. He did not show himself on the waters of Minnetonka, at Clear Lake, or under the Cascade of Minnehaha. The Chippewas have not met him. So we conclude that he has not been here, or, if he has, he confined his rambles to St. Paul and Minneapolis—too narrow a circle for the purposes of fresh and lively correspondence.

IN GENERAL.

It is useless to repeat to the readers of the TIMES what of mighty growth and prospective prosperity this State of Minnesota reveals. Everybody knows that its territory is the largest of any of the States drained by the Mississippi; that its soil yields twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre; that its water privileges and timber lands are unrivaled, and that its crystal air is enough of itself to tempt a great tide of emigration. Last year the State produced nearly three million bushels of wheat, and this year's product will exceed that figure. An unusual number of settlers have been pushing toward the frontier since the war, and there are now no fears of Indian depredations. As far west as Big Stone Lake Major J. R. BROWN is establishing a settlement, and Col. MCPHAIL is doing the same at Redwood Falls, on the Minnesota. At the time of the massacre in 1862 there were few settlers west of New-Ulm. Now log houses are scattered as far up on the Minnesota as Fort Ridgely. Soldiers are stationed along the frontier at stockades, and in nearly all the settlements "vigilance committees" take good care that the horrid atrocities of four years ago shall not be repeated. Thus confidence is restored, and once again emigrants are establishing themselves far out on the frontier. Meanwhile railroads are well "pointed" toward the southwestern, northwestern and central portions of the State, all foretelling a boundless and speedy growth. Settlers are also flocking to the north as far as Crow Wing, which is the lower Chippewa agency. St. Cloud is the most important place in this direction. The "St. Paul and Pacific Railroad" is already in operation from St. Paul to St. Cloud. To the eastward we find the immense pineries which furnish wealth to the St. Croix, and life to the great wheels at Stillwater. And so, with ever-increasing settlements, with unrivaled advantages for wheat raising and lumbering, with railroads leading outward in almost every direction, and with the finest climate on the continent, Minnesota promises to do her part at least toward sustaining the substantial glory of the country. Her soil is not so deep as that of Illinois, and may be exhausted; but she has other elements of prosperity, such as lumbering, manufacturing, and probably mining advantages, which will assure a permanent strength.

THE RIVAL CITIES.

A few years ago St. Anthony's Falls promised to become a great city. There was a day dream of golden prosperity. Stone blocks arose like magic. The famous "Winslow House," one of the largest hotel edifices in the West, was the fruit of great expectations. City lots sold for $2,000. And so St. Paul was destined to lose its laurels when the grim hand fell upon the gossamer web and crushed it to atoms. It is now a deserted village in every sense of the mournful word. "City lots" have become free parks for the roving swine, and the mammoth hotel is a Dr. Trall-water-cure-bloomerism-caravansery, with only here and there a melancholy footfall. For a little time St. Paul rested in peace and quiet. But the wand was lifted again—this time across the Mississippi—and Minneapolis arose to carry off the honors. During the past year alone one thousand houses have been built in this same Minneapolis. Its growth has no parallel in the whole country. Where two great fires have swept over it, splendid granite blocks are being erected, and soon Minneapolis will be the finest city west of the great river. It is the acknowledged rival of St. Paul, but it is an open question whether it will really surpass that beautiful and thrifty city. Both these cities are the favorite resorts of invalids from the East, and in both cities strangers are received with a cordiality seldom experienced elsewhere.

THE PLEASURE SEASON.

The Summer of 1866 has not been a favorable one by which to judge fairly of Minnesota air. There has been a great deal of damp and cold weather, exceedingly unpropitious for invalids, and unexpected by visitors. The tide of travel, however, has been unusually great. Most come up the Mississippi, but some prefer the more romantic trip up the lakes to Superior City, and thence across a wild country to St. Paul. We are inclined to think that the greater number of the travelers in this direction have been from the South. Before the war it was the most popular resort of the Southern people during the warm months. The hotels have not been overcrowded; but private houses, especially up the St. Croix River, and along the Mississippi between St. Anthony's Falls and St. Cloud, have been full. Stillwater, Marine and Taylor's Falls are the popular resorts on the St. Croix. On the Mississippi, Minneapolis, Monticello, Anoka, Clearwater and St. Cloud are best furnished with comforts for a sojourn in this region. In the southwestern part of the State, Winona and Faribault are filled with strangers. But the season of 1866 is at an end. Few are coming—almost all are going. Those only remain who will stay through the Winter in the hope of relieving themselves of pulmonary troubles.

THE INLAND LAKES.

Minnesota is famous for its lakes and rivers. The very name implies the abundance of water. Go where you will, some charming lake opens to the sight; or, if not a lake, some beautiful river or crystal cascade. Lake Como is delightful and only three miles from St. Paul. Lakes Harriet and Calhoun are four miles from Minneapolis, and as clear as mirrors. There are hotels at Como and Harriet. The largest lake within the bounds of civilization is Minnetonka. This has an hundred miles of shore—is studded with romantic islands—is graced with a pretty little steamer, the *Minnetonka Belle*, and is supplied with hotel accommodations. Our own camp in this direction was upon an island in the lake, and a wild place we found it for hunting and fishing. Here one can shoot deer and hear the growlings of black bear. "Elk Lake," "White Bear Lake," and "Clearwater Lake," are others that are famous among the sportsmen. Among the Chippewas there are some mountain lakes wherein white men do not often fish. Such are the "Otter Tail," "Leech," "Red" and "Vermilion" lakes. The lakes are everywhere surrounded by forests—pine, maple and butternut. The fish caught are pickerel, black bass and "croppies"—neither of which are very delicious when compared with a trout from the Androscoggin, or a blue fish from the Sound. Pickerel are often caught weighing eighteen pounds.

THE RIVERS.

Your readers already know that Gen. WARREN is at St. Paul with a commission from Government relative to the removal of obstructions in the rivers of this State. The fact is that navigation has become exceedingly precarious in either the Mississippi or Minnesota. Ona—six years ago—the largest size of river boats, could ascend as high as St. Paul regularly and with but little difficulty. Then, too, good-sized boats could ascend the Minnesota to Mankato with ease. Now it is all changed. For whole weeks at a time in Midsummer steamboating is greatly obstructed on both rivers, and many contend that in a few years more the sand bars will effectually and certainly put an end to navigation on these rivers. This is the matter which Gen. WARREN is commissioned to look into. The St. Croix is the most beautiful river for pleasant steamboating. The scenery is delightful through its whole extent. On the Mississippi, between St. Cloud and St. Anthony's Falls, no steamboats are run now. A few years ago there were quite a number. Even three years ago we saw several good-sized boats at St. Cloud. Between St. Paul and points above St. Louis, the steamboating on the Mississippi is a grand monopoly. One company own most of the boats, and they do not scruple to take advantage thereof. But their seasons are short and the sand-bars many.

WHAT A CANOE CAN DO.

The days of canoes, with genuine Indian paddles, are not by any means at an end. There are canoes in all the Northern part of this State, and here is a trip or two which an enterprising adventurer can take if he is disposed. Ordinary quids—half-breeds or lazy lumbermen—can be procured at the rate of $1 50 per day. Trip one: You can paddle up the Mississippi to Crow Wing and liquor, then through the Savannah and St. Louis Rivers to Vermilion Lake. On this trip there is but one portage, and that only six miles. It will require ordinarily two weeks, and beyond Crow Wing there are no settlements. This is a trip, a map of which ANSON NORTHRUP, the famous guide, drew for us in the sand a few weeks ago. Or, trip two: You can "paddle your own canoe" up the Minnesota to Big Stone Lake—here a portage of two miles—thence through Lake Traverse to the Red River of the North, and so down to the Selkirk settlement and Hudson's Bay. This is a plan large enough for the most ambitious.

THE CHIEFTAIN OF THE CHIPPEWAS.

This morning we were favored with a brief interview with HOLE-IN-THE-DAY (Po-go-na-ghe-shick,) Chief of the Chippewa Indians. Our interview was mostly through an interpreter, but we are promised a full and free conversation with the Chief himself this evening. He dislikes to talk himself, generally leaving that for his attendants, although he has a good command of the English language. His home is seven miles above Crow Wing, his age is forty, and he has been Chief of the Chippewas for nearly twenty years. He dresses with consummate care, betraying his rank by the peculiarities of his costume. When we saw him this morning, he wore leather buskins, beaded moccasins, and, thrown loosely over him, a sort of cloak. His hair was neatly braided in two long braids, tied with ribbens. In one of his button-holes he had tied a piece of green silk which he seemed to wear as a badge. His hat was an embroidered turban with places for feathers—but the feathers temporarily removed. His eye is very keen and his features hard and defiant, although his general look is pleasant. He is very suspicious of strangers and will say little or nothing before a company. He is extremely jealous of his opinions, and will not willingly commit himself in any public matter. His house—quite a comfortable frame house—was destroyed by fire some time ago, and Government appeased him theretor to the amount of $5,000, thinking he would soon build himself another. This he has not yet done, and he lives in the meantime in a log house. He showed his ability to make purchases this morning by offering $250 for a horse which he liked. His reading is quite extensive, comprising the New-York, Chicago and St. Paul papers. He is thoroughly informed concerning domestic and foreign public matters, and takes a great interest in political discussions. His politics are of the conservative school, and he is most emphatically a "Johnson man." His family is large, and one of his daughters is now being educated at a school in St. Paul.

This is HOLE-IN-THE-DAY, chief of 25,000 Chippewas, and the most important Indian chief now left. His warriors number 5,000, most of whom are well armed, and many of whom have distinguished themselves in various wars—first with the Winnebagoes, afterward with the Sioux. He has visited Washington and New-York, and takes a trip to St. Paul about three times yearly. When there he stops at the best hotel, has photographs taken, and receives visits from the prominent citizens. With all classes he ranks as an extraordinary man. He gained his position by his prowess, is an able disputant, a keen observer and a famous warrior. When at home he spends most of his time in hunting. He has it in his power to put St. Paul and Minneapolis in ruins, his country is so near and his warriors so numerous. Hence he is treated with the greatest consideration and courtesy. In return he is very cordial and friendly; and now so many whites have become intermarried with the Chippewas that there is little danger of any trouble. This evening we shall hope to secure his autograph on the back of his picture.

FORT SNELLING AND MINNEHAHA.

The celebrated Fort Snelling—which is one of the features of interest on the road to Minnehaha—is not to be quite abandoned as has been reported. The State authorities had made application for the building to be used for hospital purposes, when they were informed that the post would still be maintained as a warehouse for Government stores and supplies. So this old landmark will still remain with all its legendary, amatory and military associations. The cars go whistling past it now.

It is often wondered at by strangers that no hotel has been built at the Falls of Minnehaha, without doubt the most beautiful cascade in America, and quite worthy the poetic remembrance of LONGFELLOW. We had so wondered ourselves until we learned that the Government reservation includes the Falls, and so the site is not in the market. Some day there will doubtless be a good Summer house at this point. We were there several weeks ago, and it seemed as though we had never seen anything—work of art or nature—one half so beautiful.

AMONG THE HUNTERS.

Minnesota is rapidly losing its *prestige* as a paradise for hunters. The buffalo do not roam as they did a few years ago east of the Red River. Only now and then one is shot by some soldier from the frontier stockades this side of Abercrombie. But they are increasing in numbers on the plains of Dacotah, as all the great hunters testify. Very few Americans dare to pursue them in that section, since it is the roaming ground of the bloody Sioux. Now and then an English party goes out, and several are at this very time on their way to the Cheyenne and James Rivers, in pursuit of the buffalo and antelope. The only way that an American hunter can fully enjoy buffalo chasing on the plains is to join a company of Pembina hunters, whom the Sioux will not molest. One need not go so far, however, for deer, bear, wild-cat, and all the smaller game. These can be found no further off than Lake Minnetonka, and are abundant further to the north and west. Eagles, too, are not unfrequent. We had a fine rifle-shot at a handsome one a week or so ago. But the Indians "hunt the country to death." In the course of our rambles we have chanced upon many professional hunters with all the equipments for the chase. Such hunting dogs we never have seen elsewhere. It is pleasant to sit down with old hunters and hear their tales of great and wonderful deeds. They are always well stocked with marvelous adventures, and are generally a pretty worthless and useless sort of men. For buffalo hunting the best time is September; for duck and pheasant in October, and for deer in November and December. A New-Yorker need never trouble himself to bring his equipments with him. The most perfect outfit can be obtained at St. Paul.

A COUPLE OF GUIDES.

What traveler of the Plains, what explorer of the north country, or what hunter of buffalo, who has not heard of PIERRE BOTTINEAU and ANSON NORTHRUP? We well remember our own experiences with the former three years ago on the far Dacotah plains. How, day after day and month after month, he led us, without chart or compass, over a trackless and guideless waste to an exact point on the banks of the Missouri River. A few weeks ago we met an English hunting party who had secured his services for a great buffalo hunt. ANSON NORTHRUP we saw a little time ago near his own home. It was pleasant to hear him discourse of his experiences. If we mistake not, Mr. MARBLE once sketched him in an article in *Harper*, entitled "To Red River and Beyond." Now NORTHRUP has two boys who promise to be as famous as himself for daring exploits. There is no Indian between here and the Pacific that NORTHRUP fears. His pluck has been often tested—his rifle is sure.

THE INVALIDS.

Minnesota is more and more becoming a grand asylum for consumptives. We do not know how many there are at present in the State, but there must be thousands. One sees them everywhere. In many instances the climate seems to effect a most satisfactory cure; but this Summer, as already stated, has not been favorable. Probably many have been improved, and possibly some may be injured by the cold and damp weather. The old settlers say that persons born here never have the consumption, and they seem to expect as a matter of course that invalids will be restored. It cannot be doubted that for any one afflicted with pulmonary troubles there can be no spot so favorable to restoration as Minnesota. We have seen with our own eyes the evidences of this. And yet consumption is not at all unfrequent among the Indians of Dacotah. We once saw the son of the murderous chief, LITTLE CROW, prostrated with this disease.

OURSELVES—IN CAMP.

We shall have little time to narrate matters pertaining to ourselves and our own adventures. Thus far we have not been in the heart of the Indian country. We start thither, on our march, to-morrow morning, when it may be that some things will occur worth noting. And so, for the present, we will leave our intended talk about the Indians, the gold fever of Vermilion Lake, and other themes which are prolific of paragraphs to a traveling letter-writer, to a future epistle. It is cold and rainy as we write, suggestive of autumnal dreariness. May it be brighter and warmer as we begin our journey through the forests. So for a little time we throw down our wretched pencils, and cut loose from the "civilized" world with its political troubles, heavy taxes, hydropathic physicians, tough beefsteaks and man-trap railroads. Meanwhile our appointment is with "Mr. DAY," otherwise known as Hole-in-the-Day, Chief of the Chippewas. C. H. S.

Amusements.

SACRED CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—MR. ADOLPHE NUENDORFF, of the German Opera Troupe, announces a Grand Sacred Concert of vocal and orchestral music at the Olympic Theatre to-night. The artists engaged are Mme. FREDERICI, Mme. DE LUSSAN, FRANZ HIMMER and JOSEPH WEINLICH, with an excellent programme.

The Flagship Rhode Island at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The flagship *Rhode Island*, Commander FAIRFAX, with Rear Admiral PALMER on board, sailed yesterday at 6 P. M. During the Admiral's visit here he and his officers have been the recipients of marked courtesies from Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, whose guests they were; also from Vice-Admiral Sir JAMES HOPE, Major-Gen. DOYLE and the officers of the garrison and fleet, and from the leading citizens. Yesterday afternoon they attended a hop on board the flagship *Duncan*, and were received with all the honors, Admiral PALMER and the officers of the *Rhode Island* express themselves highly gratified with the courtesies shown them. They were honored with a parting salute from the Citadel and the flagship *Duncan*.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Great Union Demonstration on the 17th September.

The Grand National Union Mass Meeting Committee met yesterday afternoon at the Astor House for the transaction of business, Messrs. JOHN SAVAGE and HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., acting as Secretaries. Mr. KETCHUM read the complete roll of the Committee, as follows:

Samuel J. Tilden, Richard M. Blatchford, Douglas Taylor, Abm. Wakeman, John Savage, Hiram Ketchum, Jr., Wm. V. Brady, A. A. Low, Andrew Carrigan, Henry Hilton, Moses Taylor, Augustus Schell, Henry Clews, Nelson Taylor, James Wadsworth, Jas. Gordon Bennett, Henry J. Raymond, Isaac Bell, John Slosson, George W. McLean, Erastus C. Benedict, Matthew T. Brennan, Wm. P. Lee, Luther C. Clark, Leonard W. Jerome, David Stone, John Anderson, Frank A. Tallmadge, A. J. Dittenhoefer, James Kelly, Wm. M. Tweed, Wm. H. Hurlbut, Hugh Gardner, Frederick Goodridge, George G. Barnard, Samuel D. Babcock, Henry W. Hubbell, Nelson J. Waterbury, Henry A. Smythe, Daniel Devlin, Alex. W. Bradford, Alex. T. Stewart, Chas. G. Cornell, George A. Osgood, John H. Anthon, Henry E. Davies, Samuel L. M. Barlow, E. Delafield Smith, G. J. Tucker, J. Bryan, D. B. Allen, O. Ottendorfer, R. S. Palmer, P. B. Sweeny, George W. Jones, D. B. Northrup, Thos. McSpedon, Baron Beurimo, Samuel G. Courtney, M. B. Spaulding, Jas. Bowen, Erastus Brooks, Merwin R. Brewer, Sheridan Shook, Geo. B. Van Brunt, John J. Freedman, P. C. Ackerman, A. D. Russel, Marvel W. Cooper, Edward L. Corlies, Robert Murray, J. K. Hackett, Moses S. Beach, J. Wilson Green, Walter Roche, Chas. J. Livingston, Frederick S. Kirtland, Chas G. Halpine, W. B. Duncan, A. Oakey Hall, Anson Herrick, C. K. Garrison, Wm. S. Hillyer, Henry Smith, Wm. W. Hewitt, Thomas E. Smith, John Lindsay, James W. Booth, John Brice, Chas. A. Stetson, Michael Connolly, Pierre C. Van Wyck, James W. Farr, Emanuel B. Hart, O. Sloan Holden, James Hayes, E. C. Johnson, Smith Ely, Jr., M. T. McMahon, Geo. B. Deane, Walter W. Price, Wm. C. Conner, Samuel Churchill, Magnus Gross, William Walsh, William. H. Munn, Joshua Isaacs, Samuel F. Barger, Joseph Hoxie, David Miller, L. F. Harrison, George W. Morton, Thomas Murphy, Manton Marble, James Mencrief, Eli P. Norton, Gilbert Dean, John E. Williams, Theo. B. Asten, Daniel E. Delevan, Bernard Casserly, John Fox, Frederick Chauncey, John McCool, Joseph W. Corlies, Aaron B. Rollins, John L. Dean, Wm. H. Peck, M. H. Levin, John Hardy, Micuael Stephens, Horatio P. Carr, Wm. Cauldwell, Lewis W. Maires, Andrew J. Garvey, Francis J. Tucker, Chas. Waters, Samuel Mullen, Chas. Price, J. Dagget Hunt, John Pyne, James Dunphy, S. McCormick, T. A. Ledwith, Thos. E. Stewart, Thos. McElrath, John Decker, Samuel Sloan, Henry Grinnell.

After a brief discussion as to the places best suited for the proposed grand demonstration, Union-Square and the Hippotheatron were decided on.

On motion ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., was elected as Treasurer of the Committee.

The Secretary then read a list of some fifty gentlemen who were invited as speakers. Among them Mr. Parsons, of Alabama; Jas. Low, South Carolina; L. D. Campbell, of Ohio; James Guthrie, of Kentucky; Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi; Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; Jas. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Robt. C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Montgomery Blair, of Maryland; Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia; George Ashman, of Massachusetts; Green H. Smith, of Kentucky; Franklin Pierce, of New-Hampshire; Edwin Bates, of Missouri; Andrew Johnson, Wm. H. Seward, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Gideon Welles, Horatio Seymour, Jno. A. Dix, Henry J. Raymond, Jno. T. Hoffman, Jas. Brooks, George Ticknor Curtis and Thurlow Weed. Mr. Fernando Wood's name not being on the list, a motion to the effect that he be invited was made, but afterwards withdrawn.

It was then proposed that the following gentlemen act as a

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

Geo. W. McLean, Leonard Jerome, Henry Hilton, S. L. M. Barlow, James Kelley, Frederick Goodridge, Augustus Schell, Abraham Wakeman, Hugh Gardner, Frederick Chauncey, David Stone, Saml. Churchill, E. L. Corlies.

The above committee being approved of it was moved and adopted that the chairman and secretaries of the General Committee act on the sub-committees.

Ten minutes after the decision of the Committee that the demonstration of the 17th should be held in Union-square an immense poster was brought in from the printers headed Peace and Reunion and bordered by the thirty-six stars, with the motto "Our Country now and forever."

The Committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

First National Union Association.

A Meeting of the First National Union Association was held at No. 415 Grand-street last evening, Mr. ROBERT D. PRICE in the chair. Messrs. CHAS. DEARKE and H. J. DE COOK were appointed delegates to attend the State Union Convention at Albany. The following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That we see in the President and Secretary SEWARD the only principles that will cement our glorious Union to remain in peace and prosperity.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Hon. H. J. RAYMOND for the independent spirit that he manifested at the Philadelphia Convention.

Resolved, That we thank Hon. CHARLES G. CORNELL, our worthy Senator from this district, for the independent manner and great respect with which he received our worthy President and Secretary SEWARD on their late visit to Albany.

Resolved, That we, the members of this the first Johnson National Union Association, do pledge ourselves to do all in our power to assist our President to save our glorious Union.

Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD said that his friend PRICE had invited him to meet some fellow Democrats there. There were not many present, but a greater number than He had who said that "where two or three are gathered in my name there am I in the midst of them." The speaker said he would take advantage of the smallness of the audience to say something about himself. He had been accused of having been, with Gen. NYE, an agitator in the Democratic Party. This was a mistake of which the gentleman was speaking, when Mr. PRICE called out, "Give us ANDY JOHNSON." The speaker thereupon said: "The gentleman asks me to give you ANDY JOHNSON; the votes of the people will give us ANDY JOHNSON. The sober second thought of this people would see to this. To-day the country was as disunited and dismembered as in 1861, in the midst of the rebellion. And why was this? For the reason of the action, the conduct of the Republican party—the niggerheads. We had this party saying that the Southern States should free their slaves, and give them suffrage. The watchword of this party was "negro suffrage." He wanted to know if any Englishman, or Irishman, or Scotchman was not better qualified to vote than a nigger just come out of slavery and ignorance. Then there was our wives and daughters, were they not as well qualified to tell how to vote as these niggers? On the other side they had the policy of the President. He would not say that murder was right, but he did think that but for the interposition of Providence the country would never have obtained the much maligned ANDREW JOHNSON, who was endeavoring to bring the Constitution to its bearings. The President had violated none of his pledges. His great effort has been in accordance with the Baltimore platform—that of bringing the States back into the Union. He said that THAD. STEVENS stole the colored wife of a black barber in Harrisburgh who had borne mulatto children to him, while the barber, whose name was BROWN, committed suicide. Now he, the speaker, held that charity would spread a broad mantle to cover such a man; for when he was contending for liberty for the negroes, he was only working for his own children. He thought we should come back to our former condition when we were a happy and a united people, before our own liberty was endangered and that of the Southern people was lost. The speaker then alluded to the weight of taxation, which he said was greater than any national debt in the world. All this taxation had been caused by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, who came over as a missionary from England in the interest of the Anti-Slavery cause, and agitated the country on the subject until it plunged us in war and involved us in debt. The way out of this dilemma was to stand by ANDREW JOHNSON and the Constitution of the United States.

Other addresses were made, and the meeting adjourned.

The Tammany Delegates to the Albany Convention.

The Tammany Democracy assembled at Tammany Hall at noon yesterday, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Albany Convention, which is to meet on the 11th proximo.

The meeting was well attended, nearly all the prominent local Democratic politicians being present.

Mr. JOHN E. BURRILL was elected Chairman. A Committee was then appointed to select delegates to the Convention, and, after an absence of about an hour, the Committee reported the following list:

First Assembly District—Edwards Pierrepont, Pierre C. Van Wyck, delegates; Wm. Miner, Alfred Fordham, alternates.

Second District—Hon. Morgan Jones, Sheridan Shook, delegates; Thomas Coman, Mr. Langan, alternates.

Third District—Hon. Denis Quinn, John J. Sillcock, delegates; Peter Mitchell, James M. Tuttle, alternates.

Fourth District—Wm. M. Tweed, John J. Friedman, delegates; Wm. H. Charlick, John R. Lawrence, alternates.

Fifth District—Hon. Gideon Tucker, Robert Edwards, delegates; Ignatius Flynn, George G. Hill, alternates.

Sixth District—James Hayes, David Miller, delegates; John Mathews, Adolphus Bour, alternates.

Seventh District—Walter W. Price, Thomas E. Stewart, delegates; Douglas Taylor, James W. Farr, alternates.

Eighth District—Wm. L. Ely, H. A. Smith, delegates; Thomas H. Ferris, Reuben C. Mills, alternates.

Ninth District—Emanuel B. Hart, Charles K. Graham, delegates; M. B. Spalding, John Lindsey, alternates.

Tenth District—Wm. H. Mansfield, M. R. Brewer, delegates; John M. McLaughlin, F. C. Wagner, alternates.

Eleventh District—Hon. Samuel B. Garvin, A. J. Dittenhoefer, delegates; Thomas J. Barr, Thomas E. Smith, alternates.

Twelfth District—Magnus Gross, Wm. Boardman, delegates; Edward Hare, Lewis H. Watt, alternates.

Thirteenth District—A. Oakey Hall, Wm. Allen, delegates; Wm. Seebach, Robert Patterson, alternates.

Fourteenth District—John J. Bradley, James Kelley, delegates; Robert C. Hutchings, William Atkinson, alternates.

Fifteenth District—Samuel G. Courtney, Thomas B. Asten, delegates; George W. McLean, E. C. Johnson, alternates.

Sixteenth District—Hon. Albert Cardozo, Abram Wakeman, delegates; Wm. H. King, James R. Davis, alternates.

Seventeenth District—Edward Jones, Michael Halloran, delegates; Thos. B. Tappan, Wm. E. Waring, alternates.

On motion of Hon. Charles G. Cornell, the report was unanimously adopted.

Sheriff KELLY then offered a resolution declaring Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN the unanimous choice of the Convention for Governor, and instructing the delegates to Albany to vote for Mr. HOFFMAN in a body.

The resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

The Union Convention of Richmond County, Staten Island.

The Union and Conservative delegates of Richmond County, Staten Island, elected on the 6th inst., assembled yesterday at the Court House, in the village of Richmond, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State and Congressional Convention. Each town was represented by twenty delegates, making in the aggregate one hundred. The Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS was called to the Chair. Mr. P. O'BRIEN, County Clerk, and OAKLEY BEACH, Esq., officiated as Secretaries. In calling the Convention to order, Mr. BROOKS stated that they were assembled to select delegates who represented the principles enunciated at the Philadelphia Convention, and who were opposed to anything which tended to embitter the feelings of the people of any section of the country. The members then proceeded to ballot with the following result: For the State Convention; Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of Castleton, and SAMUEL H. FROST, of Westfield, were selected as delegates, and Hon. DWIGHT THOMPSON, of Southfield, and HENRY CRABTREE, of Castleton, were chosen as alternates. To the Congressional Convention; WILLIAM C. DENYSE, JOHN VAUGHAN, JOHN H. VAN CLIEF were chosen as delegates, and JAMES DEMPSEY, JOHN LARKIN and DAVID ROLAND as alternates. The business of selecting County officers was adjourned to Oct. 15.

Kings County Democratic Delegates to the State Convention.

The Assembly District Conventions met yesterday afternoon in compliance with the call of the National Democratic Committee of Kings County, and selected the following delegates to the Democratic State Convention:

First District.—*Delegates*—James Fitzgerald, P. J. McNamara. *Alternates*—J. W. Walsh, John Paulding.

Second District.—*Delegates*—Samuel K. Boyd, James Corboy. *Alternates*—Joseph O'Connor, Thomas Keating.

Third District.—*Delegates*—Alexander Cunningham, Lewis F. Newman. *Alternates*—Wm. Burtis, P. Sullivan.

Fourth District.—*Delegates*—Wm. B. Lewis, Wm. Marrin. *Alternates*—Wm. Bryan, Thos. H. York.

Fifth District.—*Delegates*—Thos. H. Faron, James H. Cornwell. *Alternates*—Wm. Rogers, Wm. Powers.

Sixth District.—*Delegates*—Robert W. Steele, John Linskey. *Alternates*—Harris Comstock, John Tucker.

Seventh District.—*Delegates*—Martin Evans, John R. Wildes. *Alternates*—Wm. H. Attmore, Charles B. Wylie.

The National delegation is understood to be a unit in favor of the nomination of Hon. H. C. MURPHY for Governor; while the Conservatives are divided between MURPHY and Gen. SLOCUM.

Fifth Assembly District Democratic Johnson Convention.

The Assembly Convention of the Fifth District have selected Messrs. THOMAS KINSELLA and THOMAS MURRAY as delegates to the State Convention, and Capt. J. KELLER and Mr. J. A. MURTHA as alternates.

Ninth Ward Campaign Club.

The Ninth Ward Fenton and Woodford Campaign Club No. 1 held their first meeting on Friday night, at No. 12 Greenwich-avenue. Mr. JEREMIAH PANGBURN was called to the chair and Mr. FITZHUGH SMITH appointed Secretary. The Club was addressed by Messrs. POLHEMUS, DUGANNE, KEECH and others, after which they adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chair.

Mass Meeting to Sustain the President.

The Conservatives of Hudson City will hold a mass meeting on Tuesday evening next, at the house of JOHN LEITZ, on Beacon avenue, to indorse President JOHNSON's policy and give their adhesion to the Philadelphia Platform.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A THIRD-AVENUE CAR.—PATRICK GRAY, who worked for the Third-avenue Railroad Company, went over to Hoboken yesterday afternoon with his wife. About 6 o'clock they returned to this City and entered a Third-avenue car to go up town. Mrs. GRAY took a seat inside, while her husband stood outside on the front platform. He was slightly under the influence of liquor. When the conductor came for his fare near the corner of Sixth-street, GRAY, who had a sore hand, let go of the railing and was about to take some change from his vest pocket. As he stood thus unprotected the car received a sudden jolt, pitching him headlong to the pavement, and one of the wheels passed over his neck, causing instant death. Officer CLARK, of the Seventeenth Precinct, removed the body to the Station-house, and Coroner WILDEY was notified to hold an inquest. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 35 years of age.

"Enjoy the Highest Reputation Among the ladies." BURNETT'S KALLISTON FOR THE COMPLEXION and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Louisville Journal.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies, respect pressure and develop your charms. Use Mme. JUMEL'S BALM and PATENT BREAST ELEVATOR to develop the natural beauties of the chest. Depot, No. 363 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

O'REILLY—TAYLOR.—At Sydney, New South Wales, on Thursday, March 22, WALTER O'REILLY, M. D., formerly of this City, to MARCISSA, widow of the late Rev. Theopilus Taylor, Wesleyan Minister of Ballarat, Victoria.

DIED.

ACKER.—On Saturday, Sept. 8, of disease of the heart, JAMES ACKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday next, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 8 Madison-av., without further invitation.

BEAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 7, JOHN BEAM, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 101 State-st., Brooklyn.

BENNETT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, W. BENNETT, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Star of Bethlehem Lodge No. 322, of F. and A. M., of the Supreme Council, thirtieth degree; Sesostris Senate, twentieth degree, A. and P. Masonic rite of Memphis, and the fraternity, are respectfully invited to pay the last tribute to the deceased by attending the funeral, which will take place from St. Paul's Church, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HALL.—On Saturday, Sept. 8, GILBERT, infant son of Mortimer and Mary Hall.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 112 Mercer-st., Jersey City.

HILL.—At Catskill, on Thursday morning, Sept. 6, Mrs. MARY HILL, relict of Hiland Hill, Jr., Esq., aged 77 years.

LEGGAT.—On Saturday, Sept. 8, of dysentery, WILLIAM, only child of Richard I. and Cordelia Leggat, aged 2 years, 11 months and 25 days.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

NEALE.—On Thursday, Sept. 6, of marasmus, FLORENCE NEALE, aged 1 year, 2 months and 26 days, daughter of Mary J. and the late George T. Neale.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 3 P. M., from Pacific-st., near New-York-av., Brooklyn.

POILLON.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Sept. 8, LETITIA A. BLACKWELL, widow of the late Peter Poillon, Jr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SACKETT.—At Hastings, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 6, FLORENCE EMILY, youngest daughter of James A. and Addie A. Sackett, aged 2 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 37 Douglass-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

THAYER.—At Carmansville, N.Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, CHARLES W. THAYER, in the 65th year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

☞ California and Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 82.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Leight-street, five feet six inches high, reddish brown hair and eyebrows, no whiskers, medium built, alpaca coat, gray pants, with fine black stripe, gray vest, white buttons, muslin shirt, muslin drawers, good sewed boots; in pockets, two papers tobacco, clay pipe, handkerchief, marked F, and a trunk-key; in water twelve hours. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. DEEMS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, will preach in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited. The seats are free. Strangers will find the University by leaving Broadway at the corner of Waverly-place, and going west, or by taking the University-place cars at the Astor House.

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 30 East 29th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

THE CONGREGATION OF THE ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES will meet on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., for Divine worship, in the Chapel of St. George's Church, in East 16th-st., near 3d-av. The Sabbath-school will meet at the Swedish Lutheran Church in East 22d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., at 2 P. M.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Delancy and Rivington-sts. The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. A large number of persons will be received into the membership of the Church at the evening service.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 9th inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

P. E. FARNSWORTH AND OTHERS will address the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Ebbett Hall, Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, and H. B. STORER at 7½. The Children's Lyceum will meet at 2½ P. M. Seats free, and the public invited.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian.)—Rev. J. C. AGER will resume his pastoral labors with this Society SUNDAY MORNING, at the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Services commence at 11 A. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Service, by Divine permission, TO-MORROW (Sabbath), 9th, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. BUCHANAN, and at 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. Dr. SCOTT. Subject in the evening—*"Fourth Article of the Creed: Christ buried."*

AT WASHINGTON HALL, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 125th and 126th sts.—The Universalists of Harlem and vicinity will hold Divine service EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sermon on SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. SAWYER. A cordial invitation to all.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of 30th-st. and Lexington-av., will be open for Divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Irving, will preach. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will be reopened on SUNDAY, Sept. 9, Service, (with Holy Communion,) A. M., 10½ o'clock; P. M., 4 o'clock.

REV. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., PASTOR-elect, will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on the SABBATH, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 14TH-st. and 7th-av.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. G. S. HARE, having resumed his pastoral duties with this Church, will preach on SUNDAY, the 9th inst.: in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THAT MAN OF GOD, SENT IN THE spirit of Elias to prepare the way of Christ, will preach on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. in the University, Washington-square, on *The Restitution of All Things.* Seats free.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, CORNER of 6th-av. and 34th-st. The South Universalist Society, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, will hold Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½. All invited to attend.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS IN LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av. every SUNDAY. A circle at 10½ A. M., conference at 3½ P. M. and a lecture and debate, by WM. H. COOK and others, at 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.—The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL, D. D., will preach in this church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) Sept. 9. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING, DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway.—D. J. MANDELL speaks, at 10½ o'clock, on *The Spiritual Age;* at 7½ o'clock, *Satan, the Old Serpent, and Women.* Conference at 3 o'clock. Seats free. Public invited.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 21ST-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, will resume his labors, please God, on SUNDAY, Sept. 9. Service in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Christian's Confidence;* and at 7½ P. M., to young men, on *The Nature and Importance of Economy.*

FOURTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d-av., will be reopened SUNDAY, Sept. 9. Preaching by Rev. Dr. A. L. CHAPIN, President of Beloit College, at 10½ A. M., and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion sermon in the morning. Subject in the evening—*The Silver and Golden Wedding.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services at the Chapel, Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 4 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Dutch Church, between 8th and 9th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of evening discourse, *The Lessons of the Summer of 1866.*

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, a discussion on the *Rationality of Spiritualism*, by a doctor and a lawyer; and at 7½ P. M., a lecture on the *Reconstruction of Society*, by a lady.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., Sept. 9, at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY, the 9th inst., by Rev. A. P. GRAVES, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner Scammel-st.—Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF Seventeenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach on SUNDAY, Morning and Evening. Seats free. Camp-meeting prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., WILL preach in 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST. Preaching by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, morning at 10½. Evening Discourse—*Politics in the Pulpit.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. NEELY at 7½ P. M.

THE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 3D-AV., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—35th-st., near 6th-av. Rector Dr. FLAGG will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., near Irving-place.—Rev. Mr. SCOTT will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL RESUME services in his Church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—THE MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will reopen for public worship on SABBATH, the 9th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH WILL BE OPENED for Divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 9, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH—SERVICE AND SERMON every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

MCKINLEY'S POWDER CURES COUGHS, colds, catarrh of the nose, and all other diseases of the nose and throat. Depot, No. 894 Broadway. For sale by druggists.

THE "THUNDERBOLT."—HOWARD'S new Breech-loading Rifle, superior to the needle gun, only $25. FOWLER & WELLS, Agents, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Circulars on receipt of stamp.

BUENOS AYRES.

All Quiet on the Parana—Plenty of Cannonading—Rumor of the Removal of Admiral Tamandare—Lopez Threatens to Drown the Allies Out—How Buenos Ayreans Conceal Their Horses—A Bank at Parana—Failure of a Welsh Colony—A Model Railroad in Entre Rios, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, July 14, 1866.

THE WAR.

Later dates to June 6 have arrived from the army. Nothing new has occurred. Nothing can be done till the horses arrive, which are gathered with all expedition. In these few days there has been great activity in preparing horses for the army, and there are to-day 1,000 ready for embarkation.

There is reported a great rise in the Paraguay River, so as to endanger the Allies on their low ground encampment. They may have to abandon it, and as they have no horses to draw their cannons or wagons, they may have to leave all. It is said Lopez has made a dyke, so as to pour cold water on his enemies.

Two more iron-clads are daily expected from Rio de Janeiro.

The dismission of Señor Lastarria, the Chilian Minister, from Uruguay, has been recalled. He has apologized, and now he returns.

It may be remembered Mr. Lastarria asked permission for Chilian privateers to bring in Spanish prizes to be condemned. This was refused, but recent atrocities of Spain have warmed the sympathies of Uruguay for Chili and against Spain, and so it is made up.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Tuesday of this week the Senate had no business whatever on its table, and hence did not meet. Though in time of war, they had not even a resolution to discuss.

A new bank is about to be established at Parana. Gen. Urquiza has taken 400 shares. Parana, though for years the national capital, never had a bank. Its business is rapidly increasing.

The papers here have full reports of the life and public services of Gen. Winfield Scott.

Corrientes City is infested with bands of robbers, who prowl about by day and by night committing every form of outrage.

A DWINDLING WELSH COLONY.

We have just received news from a Welsh colony at the mouth of the Chupat River. They were 150 at first and now have only 130. They seem to have been sadly deluded in being led away from the smiling hills of Welshland. It was a company to counteract the Mormon influence, and was got up to promote emigration to South America, but has miserably failed.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Since I began to write a mail from the army has arrived. It gives us news of incessant and almost harmless cannonading, gathering of horses at the Paso de la Patria; but does not confirm the report of the overflooding of the Allied camp by the high waters of the River Paraguay.

Gen. Sampayo, Brazilian, died of his wounds day before yesterday, on his way to this city. Gen. Caceres, Argentine, has retired from the army. Gen. Netto, Brazilian, lately died, and Gen. Flores, of Uruguay, is announced as retiring next month.

The Allies are at present well fed and well clothed, but there is great want of physicians, and even medicine is scarce. The Allies have in camp over 400 guns, many of them rifled. The fleet has succeeded recently in picking up a great many torpedoes. No damage has been done to the vessels by them yet. It is published to-day that Admiral Tamandare has been superseded by Vice-Admiral Barroso. If this is true we shall see something done by the fleet. The public is very indignant over the dilatory policy of Admiral Tamandare, and his removal has long been urged by army and navy.

OPENING OF A NEW RAILROAD.

There has just been a celebration of the opening of a new railroad—the first in the Province of Entre Rios, and the first ever built by native capital. Its details are as follows: Length, six miles; sleepers are Griffin's, 56 pounds, laid 2 feet 4 inches apart; rails, 31 pounds of iron to the yard; 1 engine; cars to carry 150 passengers; cost of whole, £20,000. The principal cars are American.

EXPEDIENTS OF LOVERS OF HORSE-FLESH.

Persons desirous of saving their fine horses have resorted to the most singular modes. Some have taken them up stairs until the danger is past, and various modes of concealment are practiced. But out of the 9,000 of the city it will be easy to find the needed 3,000—the assessment for this city.

Texas as Viewed by a Northern Man.

The importance and the condition of Texas, as viewed by J. E. Cowen, late Major in the army, and who has settled in Texas since the close of the war, will be gathered from the following, written by him:

ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS AT THE NORTH.

While much has been written in regard to the State of Texas, a large proportion of our people have only a limited idea of the magnitude and resources of the State, and an incorrect impression of the character of its people. We seem to have lost sight of the improvements that have been made by the large number of good and enterprising citizens of other States who have emigrated there since Texas was annexed. At the commencement of the struggle through which we have just passed, Texas differed politically from the Northern States; and, with other Southern States, appealed to the arbitration of the sword for a settlement of these differences of opinion. The decision was against her. Her people are perfectly willing to abide by the decision, and now since the only institutions which made the interests of the States differ is abolished, her people are loyal to our Government, and are anxious for a restoration of the whole Union, and a return of permanent peace and prosperity.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

Texas has more square miles of territory than any two States in the Union. Its climate is healthy. Its soil rich and productive. Its resources, which are as yet comparatively undeveloped, are beyond our comprehension. While Texas, with a sufficient force of labor and capital, is capable of producing an amount of cotton equal to the entire present crop of the Southern States, it is equally well adapted to the growing of sugar-cane, and its yield of corn and wheat cannot be excelled by Ilinois. There seems to a soil and climate found in this one State equally well adapted to the production of the fruits and vegetables of the North and of the extreme South. It is a fine wool-growing State, and no better State for grazing is to be found in the West or Southwest; for stock does not require to be fed from the stack at any season of the year. It has coal, iron and salt mines. It has vast prairies of grass and extensive forests of valuable timber, consisting of pine, black walnut and oak. It has quarries of building stone similar to some of those found in New-Hampshire.

What is needed to develop these resources is a class of enterprising and laboring immigrants, (who can actually realize more here for the labor they perform than in any other State,) an influx of capital, and the completion of contemplated railroads, which can be constructed at about one-half or one-fourth of the expense that the average of railroads in most States require. When these roads are completed and the State is more populous, we shall be able to open a way into Arizona, and make its valuable mines of gold and other minerals useful to our commerce. The tide of emigration which is now seeking new fields in the far West, can find more productive fields and reap a better compensation for labor in the State of Texas.

I find the people of the State anxious to receive and welcome a liberal immigration. It will give profitable employment, furnish lands at reasonable rates, and do everything to encourage enterprise.

It matters not whether a man's birth-place be East, West, North or South, or in a foreign land, if enterprising and industrious, he is welcomed by the masses of the people as a citizen of the State, and his life and property are as safe, and he will be protected as well as the oldest citizen of the State, and if peaceably disposed, he will command respect. The State is more safe to travel through than are most sections of country so sparsely and so recently settled. In most parts of the State there is nothing to fear, unless a man is inclined to patronize low groggeries, (such as are found in every State,) and develops his bump of combativeness until it becomes the most prominent of his "organs." If he should frequent such places and mingle with the society usually found there, he might, under these influences, solicit an invitation to test his skill with bowie-knife or pistol, and finally feel convinced that Texas has a warm reception for strangers, if not a cordial one. Then he would pronounce Texas a hard State.

But if he associated with the masses of intelligent people, who are cordial in their welcome to strangers, he will take a different and correct view. Though I was born and educated at the North, and was reared to business there, beside having served through the war as an officer in the volunteer armies of the United States, I was cordially received and adopted as a citizen of Texas. Those whom I had met in arms in opposition to the Government during the war extended the right hand of fellowship and welcome to me, and I find that most of those who staked their lives on the issue are now the staunchest friends of the Union. They abide the issue, and seek to work for the common good of the country, and the perpetuation of that Union which they sought to dissolve.

The Cotton Crop.

From a letter just received from a planter of Baldwin County, Georgia, we gather the following information in regard to the present condition and prospects of the cotton crop at the South. The letter is dated Milledgeville, Aug. 27, 1866:

Relative to the prospect of the growing crops, it is more gloomy than at any time during the year. Up to ten days ago it had improved; now the rust, the worm and the shedding off of the young forms has pretty much made a finish of it. From here to the Springs I did not see the first field of cotton that would make more than 50 pounds to the acre, and not corn enough on any of the plantations to supply the country until Christmas. In all of my letters to the other side I have held to the opinion that under no circumstances could more than a million of bales be exported from this side; my judgment now is that they will not receive more than 800,000. My letters and information from Southwestern Georgia are that the crops have failed, and are failing rapidly.

I found a pleasant company at the Springs. I had opportunities while there of hearing from certain portions of the crops from Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and also from many sections of this State, and there was a uniform agreement in these accounts that the crops were failing.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Further Details of the Calamity—A Train at Full Speed Plunges from the Track—Five Persons Killed and Over Fifty Injured.

From the Rochester Express, Sept. 5.

We are called upon to-day to record one of the most heartrending accidents that has occurred on the Central Railroad in many months. The Steamboat Express train from Albany, due in this city at 5:15 yesterday afternoon, was thrown from the track owing to the misplacement of a switch at the point known as the "Sand Cut," between here and Fairport and about six miles east of the city.

There is a branch track at this point and a gravel train backed on the branch to get out of the way of the express due there at 5 o'clock, and by the culpable and criminal carelessness of the switchman at that point, named James O'Brien, the track was left open, and the express came plunging along at a rate estimated about thirty-five miles an hour, and the crash that occurred afterward with its horrible results, was but the work of an instant. The engineer, Frank V. Mosier, jumped, and the engine plunged headlong into the bank, overturning and burying itself. Next came the baggage-car, which with its inmates, escaped crushing. Next was a smoking-car, and the shock of the sudden stoppage shot the two succeeding cars through it in quick succession, something after the manner of closing a telescope. The second passenger car mounted the debris of the two cars ahead of it, and in confused mass the ruins of these several cars were piled together. Passengers in the rear car escaped. A sleeping coach was on the forward part of the train, but withstood the shock without going to pieces.

The scene of horror presented beggars description. The wreck of the engine lies buried in the sand, within a few feet of the abutment of the bridge. The broken cars, piled one upon the other, blockading the track, the debris and ruin—all the work of a moment—are calculated to inspire the beholder with a true sense of the horrible, while the blood-stains and marks of injury to humankind render it truly sickening. Between the first and second passenger cars is jammed the body of Lewis Owen, an unfortunate brakeman, who was standing on the platform at his post of duty. It was impossible to get the body out of the wreck. The remainder of the cars were injured to some extent also, but none of the passengers in them were hurt.

Railroad men who have visited the scene, report that they have never witnessed an accident which left behind more terrible traces. The "telescoping" of cars is frequently the result of collision, but it is generally confined to two cars; the forcing together of three cars, in that manner, is an unusual occurrence.

The news of the calamity reached the city about 7 o'clock, and there being no means of telegraphing, arrangements were at once made to send a train after the killed and wounded, which returned about 9 o'clock with its sad freight. Surgeon Moore and others visited the scene of disaster and did what could be done on the spot, and then returned to the city to receive the unfortunate persons.

The Brackett House, already quite full, was thrown open, and every accommodation rendered. The same is true of Congress Hall, Redfield's, the Waverley and other hotels in the vicinity. Drs. Hovey, Pond, Whitbeck and Surgeon Moore were on hand, and every one present rendered all the assistance that was possible.

The Coroners took charge of the dead, removing the bodies to the dead-house, where an inquest is in progress. The following is a carefully prepared list of the casualties:

David Summers, of Decatur, Otsego County, killed outright.

Lawrence Shaughnessey, track-man, Rochester, body taken from beneath the wreck.

Lewis Owens, of Clyde, N. Y., brakeman, crushed between two cars while attempting to brake up the car.

David Creighton, of Newton, C. W., died *en route* to the city.

Cornelius Dempster, Bazele, Fulton County, N. Y. Mr. Dempster had both arms broken and was terribly injured internally. He has many friends in this city.

James Gould, the fireman of the engine, remained on the engine and escaped with a severe cut over the eye.

Charles Foster and James Aspell, brakemen on the Cincinnati Express, doubling the road, were both hurt. The former was removed to the house of Dr. Pond, corner of Buffalo and Sophia streets. His knees and ankles were badly bruised.

A. C. Whordley, Kalamazoo, Mich., formerly a member of the Eighth New-York Cavalry, had a terrible cut in the neck.

One man, a Mr. Smith, of Gloversville, N. Y., was completely impaled by splinters, and died immediately.

Frank Mosier, the engineer, was picked up on a stretcher, and laid on a cot in the sleeping car. He resides on Hudson-street, and the train was stopped and he was carefully removed. He is an excellent and experienced engineer, and never jumped until he had reversed and whistled down brakes. His many friends on the road and in this city will be relieved to learn that his injuries, though quite serious, are not so bad as at first reported.

Conductor J. Q. A. Hempstead was uninjured. He had just reached the rear of the train, collecting fares, when the accident took place.

Mrs. E. G. Parker, Buffalo, head, slight.

J. H. Stone and wife, Binghamton, N. Y. Mr. Stone was bruised in the hips and had his arm broken. His wife had a leg broken. Her thighs were also badly jammed.

S. H. Stone, Gloversville, N. Y., was pulled from under a pile of timber, and was lying near Cornelius Dempster. When they were assisting him he said: "Get that gentleman out first; I think he is hurt worse than I am." Mr. Stone was cut in the head and had a broken hand. He is at the Brackett House.

T. Oliver, New-York, collar bone broken, spine slightly injured. He is stopping at the Waverley.

A lady, name not learned, was carried into the Waverly, and from thence removed to the house of friends on Alexander-street.

David Taylor and wife, Jersey City, are stopping at Congress Hall. Mr. Taylor had two ribs broken; his wife was uninjured.

Mrs. Swan, Medina, was cut on the head, and being an old lady was seriously frightened. She went home this morning, and is now doing well.

Cornelius Dempster, reported dead this morning, was quite comfortable at noon with good prospects.

Henry Page and wife, of Binghamton, N. Y., the latter slightly hurt, are stopping at the Brackett House.

J. H. Gilbert, of Brooklyn, N. Y., an actor, *en route* to Buffalo, to fill an engagement at the Metropolitan Theatre, was injured in the shoulder. He is stopping at the Brackett House.

Alfred Seymour and wife, of Lebanon, Madison County, N. Y., were in the wreck, but escaped with severe bruises. They were in the car immediately behind the smoking car. Mrs. S. was removed to the house of friends on North-street.

J. H. Nevett and lady, San Francisco, Cal., were in the car next to the smoking-car, and he had his arm badly cut. She had a leg broken, and sustained other injuries.

Miss Louisa McDonald, of San Francisco, Cal., was in the same car, with a brother and sister. She sustained severe bruises, but no serious result is anticipated.

A. DeForest, a merchant of Ann Arbor, Michigan, was bruised badly. No bones were broken.

J. P. Stone, Chicago, shoulder sprained. Went on.

John Supton, Detroit, Mich., slight.

Wm. Rice, Oswego, quite seriously hurt—shoulder, side and hip and internal injuries.

O. S. Chapman, Union Springs, N. Y., internal injuries.

The above-named are at the Brackett House, and were in the first passenger car.

John Smith, Detroit, legs injured and ear cut badly.

Some of the rooms in the Brackett House present the appearance of a regular hospital. All of the invalids have the best of care. Mrs. Prestige, mother of Fanny Prestige, of the Opera House, was on hand last evening, and has been from room to room assisting and nursing—a case of voluntary philanthropy worthy of mention.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Chapman, of Beloit, Wis., and Mrs. Mary W. Thomas and her son, from Beloit, Wis., are at the house of H. G. Otis, Esq. They are all seriously bruised. The boy, who is eight years old, had his jaw pierced by a splinter.

There were five bodies at the dead-house this morning, that being the number of persons who were killed. Coroner Treat has charge of them, and the inquest is in progress.

The bodies are those already mentioned, including that of Mr. Smith, of Gloversville, one of three brothers who deal in whips, mittens, &c.

It is stated that O'Brien, the switchman, fled to the woods, and has not yet been heard from.

A report is in circulation that five more dead bodies were found this morning under the debris of the wreck, but this must be a hoax. The ruins are cleared away sufficient for trains to pass.

The following additional wounded are reported:

S. H. Herrington, New-York. Cut and bruised slightly.

Ebenezer Derby, Cortland. Bad bruise on knee.

Horace Hoyt, Decatur. Side bruised.

Mrs. Downing, Rome. Back and head, seriously.

W. L. Hall, Florida, N. Y. Slightly.

Mrs. Betsey Hanna, Rochester. Head and arm.

The wife of Mr. Somers, who was killed, was badly bruised.

Andrew Tracy. Head cut and forehead bruised.

Mrs. Harris, Illinois. Face cut.

Later.—We have just learned, from a person who left Fairport at noon, that a lady's hand was discovered protruding from between the wheels of the two cars which were removed to Fairport, and it was thought that the body to which the hand belonged was in the debris.

Engineer Mosier was reported dead this noon, but we have our doubts, as he was positively reported as doing well this morning.

The bodies of Owen and Shaughnessy have been recovered from the wreck and brought to this city. Owen's head is smashed almost flat, where it was jammed between the cars.

It was thought that Mr. Dempster, of Gloversville, was injured too severely to survive long. He was worse at last report.

Soldier's Home at Newark—Dedication of the Building.

The ceremony of dedicating the New-Jersey Home for disabled soldiers, took place at Newark Wednesday afternoon.

The Home is located on the grounds upon which was formerly "Ward's U. S. General Hospital," Mill-street, on Mount Pleasant. From these grounds you have a view of New-York, the Bay, Staten Island and the surrounding country.

The main building, just completed, is a wooden structure 300 feet long by [illegible] high. Halls extend [illegible] length on both stories. On the first floor are the Superintendent's rooms, the dispensary, physician's office, wash-room, linen-room, and two commodious wards for patients. The second story is divided into smaller rooms suitable for three or four beds each, and the building is calculated for the accommodation of seventy-five patients. The dining-hall, cook-house, &c., is in a large building near by, one of the many buildings purchased by the Commission from the General Government.

There are other buildings on the grounds, which embrace twenty-three acres, which will accommodate six or eight hundred patients if required. There are fine springs upon the grounds, from which an abundance of deliciously cool water flows, and which is forced to all parts of the premises by means of steam pumps. The State appropriated the sum of $50,000 for the founding of the institution, and the following-named gentlemen were appointed Commissioners: His Excellency Marcus L. Ward, Hon. Daniel Haines, Hon. C. S. Olden, Hon. W. A. Newell, Hon. E. A. Stevens, Hon. R. H. Veghte. The officers of the institution are: Col. A. N. Dougherty, Commandant; Rev. S. T. Moore, Superintendent, and Dr. A. M. Mills, Physician. At the present time there are 53 inmates of the Home.

The Overland Route and the Indians.

We have frequently cautioned our readers against accepting implicitly the constantly recurring reports of Indian outrages on the Plains. Experience teaches that in many cases these stories have no foundation in fact, and are set afloat by unscrupulous parties who see visions of personal profit to be derived from supplying the troops which they hope the War Department will order to the frontier to suppress the "outrages" of their creation. These speculators have been especially busy during the last few weeks—only succeeding, however, in temporarily disturbing the equanimity of those who have friends on the overland route. As usual the massacres they relate turn out to be entirely bogus, as appears by the following official note received in this City yesterday:

NATIONAL HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25, 1866.

Mr. Ben Holladay—*Sir:* I have just returned from the Smoky Hill, where I have held a council with the principal Chiefs of the Cheyenne Indians, and I desire to state that the various rumors in regard to Indian depredations upon your route are false. I have talked with many of your *attachés* out there, and they have invariably stated that the Indians are perfectly quiet. No more trouble need be apprehended unless brought about by designing white men.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. W. WYNKOOP,
late Colonel U. S. A.

The General Superintendent of the Overland Line, Mr. David Street, telegraphs from Leavenworth, Kansas, under date of Aug. 31, as follows:

"Indians all along route, but perfectly friendly, and giving every assurance of their intention to remain so."

The Overland Mail never, since it was first established, has run with its present regularity and celerity. By a recent arrangement the mails for the Pacific are divided, so that all letters from Philadelphia and south of that point go *via* St. Louis, and all letters from points north of Philadelphia are carried *via* Chicago. The mail *via* St. Louis is delivered to the Overland coaches at Manhattan, Kansas, the extreme present terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad; and that *via* Chicago is carried over the Northwestern Railroad to Omaha City, and thence to Fort Kearney by rail, where it takes the coaches of the Omaha stem of the Overland Line. The two mails reach Denver in five days, and thence are united, making the distance through to San Francisco in sixteen days. Thus already the progressing Pacific Railroad is materially shortening the overland journey in point of time; and within a few months we may expect to see the trip made daily from St. Louis or the Missouri River to the Capital of the State of Nevada within ten days time, and perhaps less.

A Turkish Lazaretto.

We read in the *Levant Herald* of Aug. 8, under the heading "The Lazaretto of Kavak:"—a correspondent whose *connaissance des faits* gives special weight to what he reports, sends us the following statement of the experience of a recent passenger from Galatz in this sanitary purgatory. The state of things which it reveals need no comment—beyond, perhaps, the remark that it would be a disgrace to the King of Dahomey. Existing under the very nose of the International Sanitary Conference, it forms a grim satire which could not well be heightened: "When the steamer anchored at Kavak we were told we must be landed somewhere, none could tell where, and we would have to perform fifteen days' quarantine. A question having arisen as to the nature of the complaint from which the lad had died, the body was opened, and it was then declared to have been cholera. A guard was then put on board, and the passengers were kept for two days in the vessel. On Monday morning boats were sent off, and the passengers landed on the battery called 'Deli-tabia.' We were 80 persons in all, and were stowed away in parties of eight or ten individuals in every room, each filthy, and swarming with fleas, bugs, and lice. At sunset twelve small shilté-mattresses and nineteen blankets were distributed among the eighty passengers, so that most of us had to lie down upon the bare planks of the flooring; as to sleep that was quite impossible from the annoyance experienced from the insects and vermin; another source of dread, moreover, soon drove all slumber from our eyes. We discovered that we had among us a gang of thieves, who were evidently watching for a favorable moment to exercise their ingenuity upon us. I luckily discovered this in time, and by warning my companions of it we managed to evade their malevolent intentions, but our pell-mell condition, and the utter want of guards to protect us, placed us entirely at the mercy of these ruffians. Deli-tabia possesses no supply of water, we had all, therefore, to wait from the morning we landed until 4½ o'clock P. M. before we could obtain a single drop of it. Provisions there were none; we asked for bread, and the reply was '*Medjlis marifety ilé, Inshallah guelejek*'—(With the favor of the Board of Health it will come by-and-by.) It did, in fact, come at last, and was sold to us at 5 p. the oke; coffee was allowed us at 30 paras per cup; next day meat was brought, and sold at 7 p. the oke, and we set about cooking it; eighty fires were lit, and these were kept up until the next Monday, when, all of a sudden an officer arrived and ordered them all to be put out, for the powder magazine was standing in the midst of us! From that day we lit no more fires, and were compelled to feed upon bread and cheese." To this our correspondent himself adds: "In forwarding to you the above, I can add my testimony that the same thing is still going on to this very day at Deli-tabia; this lazaretto is placed under the very nose of the inhabitants of Yeni-Mahallah, and consequently must be unfit, apart from all other considerations, as an appropriate site for the performance of quarantine on cholera arrivals. Were a case of Asiatic cholera to be put in that establishment, it would most certainly infect the whole range from Yeni-Mahallah to Buyukderé. The quarantine applied at Buyukliman is a most scandulous farce. Upward of 160 ships are at present lying crowded together at that spot. Passengers and goods are kept on board, and no provision made for the accommodation of the sick. And yet the quarantine authorities have the audacity to tell you that by such means they intend to stop the invasion of cholera into the capital!"

LAW REPORTS.

Business in the Surrogate's Court.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following named persons have been admitted during the past week. None of them contain any provisions of interest to the public: Michael Halpin, Daniel S. Conklin, Thomas Gilkinson, Sarah M. McCain, Chas. Mandewith, Chas. Majer, Christin Evermann, John Devor, Frederick Finkenaner, Fred. Schauberboth.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted as follows: Edward Banker, John S. McCormick, Adam Ehert, Mary Cavanagh, Maria Blocker, Cath. McNamme, Daniel G. Walsh, Jas. Wood, Herman Low, Gertrude Herbelt, Mina Gutenstein, Maria Sodawaser, Wm. Healey, Francis Boss, John Carr, Amanda M. Townsend, Jean Rellegrond, Jos. Casey, Wm. Klumback, Richard Goldsmith, Dorothy Dougherty, Dennis M. Ross, Allen Peinge, Mary Langdon, Franz Rossonegle, Dorothea Trelatus, Emmanuel Gognensen, Sarah M. McCain, Egbert Hurd, Catharine Kurz.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Lawrence Ennis for John Holmes, Peter Roncomp for Robert Low, Philip W. Ekarld for Fred. Muller, Michael Duane for Geo. Koller, Michael Duane for Louisa Koller, same for Mary Koller, Geo. H. Smith for Edward P. Curtis, Enoch J. N. Watson for Edward McGuire, Lauritz Wedge for Christian Jorjensen, same for Harry Jorjensen, same for Wertz Jorjensen.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A FAT MELTER CONVICTED AND SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Christian Gies, who has a fat-boiling establishment in Thirty-ninth-street, near the Eleventh-avenue, was charged yesterday with violating an order of the Board of Health. The Board, on the 2d of July last, served an order on defendant, which, if obeyed, would close his business. He had a large amount of fat on hand, which he was anxious to have converted into tallow, also considerable fat ordered and paid for that he wished to boil, and several times the President of the Board of Health was visited and asked to modify the order. No modification was made by the Health Board, when Mr. Gies applied to the Superior Court for an injunction restraining the Board of Health from interfering with his business. In the Superior Court the Board of Health was sustained, but notwithstanding the decision of that Court, Mr. Geis continued to melt his fat. On the 7th of August, a month after the order to suppress the business had been served on the defendant, President Schultz and Capt. Lord, of the Sanitary Department, with Dr. Morris, visited the establishment, and found three kettles or boilers full of fat undergoing the process of melting. The defence attempted to prove that it was tallow, and not fat, that they had seen. Mr. Schultz said it had gone in as fat, and when they saw it it was very near tallow. Dr. Morris was also examined on the same point. He said it was impossible to boil fat without its being offensive to the neighborhood. He was asked if it was fat or tallow in the defendant's [illegible]; the reply was, melted fat. There were no offensive odors when they visited the place; they had escaped during the night. All fats, whether clean or foul, when undergoing the process of melting, emitted offensive odors. The defence attempted to prove that an order of some kind had been served on defendant, but what it was had not been legally proven. Mr. Bliss, the attorney for the Board of Health, testified to the admission of the defendant. He had frequently visited the Health Board and asked to have the order modified, or, at least, be permitted to go on as long as others in the business. The Court held that the service had been proven, and finding the defendant guilty of disobeying the order of the Board of Health, sent him to the Penitentiary for two months and fined him $50. Counsel afterward asked the Court to request the Commissioners of Charities not to send the prisoner up to the Penitentiary for a few days so that he might sign some important papers. The defendant was represented to have a business in which there was a hundred thousand dollars invested. The request of counsel was denied, and the prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary.

ABANDONMENT.

James Casey, a carver in a dining saloon, was charged with abandoning his wife Maria. The case came up on an appeal. The Police Justice had ordered him to pay her $30 a month and from this an appeal was taken. She testified that two years ago they boarded with Mrs. Edwin P. Christy. Casey beat her very badly and she left him. During the two years he had twice given her $30, and in last December $160. That was all the money she had received. The husband when he went on the stand swore that he never struck his wife in his life; that she abandoned him because she desired to live among her relations, and that altogether since she abandoned him he had given her five hundred dollars. That she never asked support for herself, but a month ago she did apply for relief for the child, and then he offered to take the child and support it properly. This she denied, and said when she asked for support of the child he tantalized her by saying that he had divorce papers in his pocket. The defence called Mrs. Edwin P. Christy to show that there was never any fighting between them. They had boarded with her eleven months, and she said they lived on an average like other people; there was no difficulty between them, and no affection on either side. The Court sustained the decision of the magistrate and ordered Casey to give his wife $5 per week.

CLUBBING BY A POLICEMAN.

Richard Johnson, a young man of apparent respectability, was charged with assaulting Officer John R. Keeling, of the Second Precinct. The officer said, about twelve o'clock at night there were about fourteen suspicious-looking characters sitting at the corner of Ann and Nassau streets, and he ordered them away, when they jumped up and surrounded him, and prisoner came behind and struck him. They were neither obstructing the sidewalk nor making any noise.

The defence called a conductor of the Second-avenue Railroad. He said: Four or five of us were sitting; prisoner folds and sells papers; we were sitting quietly talking, arranging to raise a club; I was kind of leaning this way against the railing, and the officer came up and tapped me on the legs with his club. He said: "Get up, till I get a look at you." I stood up, and he said "get away;" then he hit me on the back with a club, and said, "move along lively;" three or four said to the officer, "don't hit him," meaning me; he raised the club to strike again, and, as he swung it, somebody seized it, and the string snapped; they then ran off, but I stood, and the next I saw was the prisoner knocked down and clubbed.

The defendant was acquitted.

MOVED TO THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

John Conlan was charged with keeping a disorderly house. When he signed the bail piece and another piece of paper, (the election paper,) he said that he supposed the signing was a mere form, and he did not take the trouble to read it. The Court said that when an election paper was once signed they would hold the defendant to it. It was his duty to read the paper to which he attached his signature. In this case the District-Attorney consented to the case being sent to the General Sessions, and accordingly it went there.

A FIFTY DOLLAR DRIVE.

Napoleon Schonberger was charged with driving over an aged man named Richard McAuley. Witness could only state that he was crossing Broadway at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, when he was knocked down by a team and severely injured. Officer Lindsay saw the complainant knocked down and defendant drive off at a furious rate. The defence said that they had not driven over five miles an hour; that defendant hallooed to complainant to get out of the way, but instead of doing that, from fright or some other cause, he dropped down right in front of the horses, and it was impossible to do otherwise than run over him. The defendant was found guilty and fined $50.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 8.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

Hugh Goodwin *vs.* Thomas Haskins et al.; motion denied with $7 costs, with liberty to renew on further papers. Andres Coldenbacker *vs.* Joseph Hobeaner et al.; motion granted. John Polhamus *vs.* Samuel D. Sitterly; motion dismissed. Joseph F. Merrett *vs.* Robert Louden; motion denied with $7 costs. Mary E. Secord *vs.* Wm. Hochberg; motion granted; Chas. M. Stead et al. *vs.* Hiram G. Bond; motion granted without costs; Jos. A. Cutler *vs.* Peter Reilly; motion denied with $7 costs; Lippman Wolt *vs.* Max Harrison et al.; motion granted. Joseph A. Sprague *vs.* George Kophael; motion granted. John G. McGregor *vs.* Clinton M. Merriche; motion granted. Audison C. Fletcher *vs.* Luther C. Tibbetts; motion granted. Peter Alt *vs.* John T. Connover, &c.; motion granted without costs; John H. Daily *vs.* James Conthers; motion granted with $10 costs. Sheron S. Doremus et al., *vs.* John D. Wing et al.; motion for extra allowance granted. Rosina Graley *vs.* James Graley; motion granted on terms. Daniel Drew *vs.* Gerge S. Scott; motion granted without costs. Mary A. Glover *vs.* Edward T. Christianson; motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 8, 1866.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C. Indorsed	99⅛	100	Rutland Mar.	25⅞
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111¼	500	Spruce Hill C.	4
6,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	108½	100	Boston W. P.	31⅛
10,000	do ...2d call	108⅛	200	do ...2d call	31⅛
21,000	US.6s,5-20s, C.'62	111¼	200	N. Y. Central	103⅝
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s, C.'64	108¼	100	do ...2d call	103⅝
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'65	108⅛	800	Erie R.	71⅛
11,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98	500	do ...s10	71
2,000	do ...indorsed	97⅞	200	do	71
4,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	106	100	do ...2d call	70⅞
2,400	do.2d S..Small	105⅛	100	Erie R. P.	76
7,000	do	105¾	100	Alt.&T. H.	37⅛
1,500	do.3d S.Sm'll	105⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R.	120⅞
500	do	106⅛	100	do	120⅛
500	do	105¾	200	do	121
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	70⅞	100	do	121⅛
500	Virginia 6s	71	200	Reading R.	114⅛
10,000	N. Car. 6s ...x-c	63⅛	400	do	114⅜
5,000	do	63¼	800	do	114¼
5,000	N. Car. N. Bs	63⅞	400	do	114⅞
4,000	Louisiana 6s	100	4800	do	115
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	29⅛	500	do ...b30	115
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	96	2000	do ...2d call	115
2,000	Chic. & A. 1st M.	99½	100	Mich. Cen.	111⅛
2,000	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs.	61	1600	Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅛
10	Ocean Bank	103	100	do	84¼
100	Bank of Commerce.	116	100	do ...b10	84⅜
26	Shoe & L. Bank	111	1000	do ...2d call.b30	84
50	Phoenix Bank	105	200	Ill. Central R.	122
300	Quicksilver	51	500	Chic.& N. W.	35¾
100	do ...b10	51¼	100	do ...2d call	35⅜
200	Canton Co.	52¼	700	Chi. & N. W. P.	67⅞
50	West. U. Tel	58	100	do	67
20	do	58¼	500	Chic. & R. I.	109¼
225	do	58¼	200	Chi. B. & Q.	131
100	do	58⅜	50	do	131¼
200	do	58½	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	44⅛
200	do ...2d call	58⅝	100	P., F. W. & C.	104⅝
100	Mariposa Pr.	28	200	do	104⅝
100	do	28⅛	100	Chic. & Gr. E. R.	45⅝
200	do	28¼	100	do	45⅛
			16	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70
			5	do	70⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	146⅝	800	Erie Railroad	70⅛
200	Rutland Mar. ...s3	26	400	do ...s3	70⅜
500	do	26	500	do ...s3	70⅛
100	Spruce Hill C. ...s3	4	100	do ...b30	70⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co.	51	200	Hudson R.	120⅝
200	do ...s3	51	100	do ...b3	120⅝
100	Mariposa Pref.	28⅛	200	Reading R. ...c	114⅛
100	do	28¼	200	do ...b15	114⅜
50	do	27⅞	400	do ...s3	114¼
100	do ...b5	28⅜	200	M. So. & N. I.	83⅞
200	West. U. Tel	58	100	Chic. & N. W.	35⅝
100	N. Y. Cen	103⅞	300	do ...b10	35⅝
400	do	103⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	66⅞
100	do ...b30	103⅝	100	P.,Ft. W.& C.	104⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Rutland Mar.	26	400	Reading R.	115⅛
200	do ...s3	26	200	do ...b3	115¼
600	do	26⅛	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅞
100	do ...b10	26¼	100	do ...s10	83⅜
400	do	26⅛	100	do ...b30	83⅞
100	do ...b30	26⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R. ...x-d	122¼
300	Spruce H. C.	4	100	do ...s3	122⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co. ...b3	51	200	Cleve. & Pitts	86⅜
100	Mar. Pref.	28⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol.	114⅝
200	West. U. Tel	58⅜	300	Chic., R. I. & P. ...b3	109⅛
100	do ...b10	58⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. ...b3	35⅜
500	Hud. R. R.	121⅛	200	Chi.& N. W.P.	66⅞
1000	do	121⅛	400	do ...c	66⅝
400	Erie R.	70⅝	200	do ...b3	66⅛
300	do	70⅝	500	do ...s3	66⅝
800	do ...s5	70⅝	400	do	66⅛
200	do ...b3	70⅝	400	P.,Ft.W.&C.	104⅛
100	do ...b10	70¾			

SATURDAY, Sept. 8—P. M.

The price of Gold to-day was advanced under some heavy *Bull* purchases to 147⅛ ℘ cent., but as soon as the principal buyer withdrew from the market the price returned to 146⅜ ℘ cent. The purchases referred to are supposed to be preliminary to another *squeeze* in the deliveries of cash Gold early next week. During the day ⅛@3-16th of one ℘ cent. was paid, in some instances, for the use of gold until Monday. The Customs demand for the day was not so large as on Friday, but the whole week foots up $3,348,000 as received into the Treasury for Customs account, as against $1,935,108 paid out for September interest on the Public Debt. The export of the week is confined to some small parcels of Silver and Foreign Gold Coin, $157,062 in amount. The Import of Foreign Gold direct during the week, $1,050,000. The further shipment of $1,000,000 to this side, per steamer *Java*, from Liverpool, to-day, was rumored on the Street. Exchange was very flat after the departure of the Saturday's steamers, the leading Bankers not disposed to bid over 106¼@½ for short sight on London, and willing to draw 60 days at 106 ℘ cent. Money 4 @ 5 ℘ cent. to the Brokers; 5 @ 6 ℘ cent. on prime short paper. The rule at Bank to the Stock Brokers on miscellaneous collateral is 5 ℘ cent. Some of the large Stock and Money Brokers in Wall-street lent out their own balances at the same rate.

The United States Funds were only moderately active at Friday's sales, while the Railway market at the Stock Exchange was firm in demand and upward in prices, with an increased *Bull* interest in Reading, Michigan Southern, New-York Central and Hudson River. The transactions in Reading were especially large, and rumor says, in part, for strong buyers intimately associated with the New-York Coal interests. Some heavy Philadelphia *Bull* orders were also in the market. In the miscellaneous shares there was a further rise in Quicksilver and Mariposa Preferred, and also in the Rutland Marble, the last named 26⅛ after the morning Board. The Tennessee 6 ℘ cents advanced to 70⅞ buyers.

At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night: Erie was firmer at the close; Reading in large demand on Philadelphia orders, and the general Railway list firm. Gold dull at 146⅜ ℘ cent.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	98⅛	98⅛	Northwest	35⅛	35⅞
U. S. 5-20s	111⅜	111⅛	N. West Pref.	66⅝	66⅞
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	109	109⅛
N. Y. Central	103⅝	103⅝	Fort Wayne	104⅛	104⅝
Erie	70⅜	71⅛	Cumb'land Coal	46⅛	46⅛
Hudson	120⅞	121⅛	Quicksilver	50⅝	51
Reading	114⅛	115⅛	W. U. Telegraph	58	58⅛
Mich. Southern	84	83⅞	Mariposa Pref.	27⅞	28⅛
Illinois Central	122¼	122	Ohio Certificates	29	29
Pittsburgh	86	86⅛	American Gold	146⅝	146½
Tennessee 6s	70¼	70⅝	Bills on London	106	106

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Irving	103
Manhattan	132	Metropolitan	127
Mechanics	115	Citizens'	120
Union	117	Market	111
Phenix	102½	Shoe and Leather	110
Merch'ts Exchange	111½	Continental	102
Seventh Ward	110	St. Nicholas	104
State of New York	109	Marine	140
Commerce	116	Commonwealth	105
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Impt'rs. & Traders	114
American Exchange	115¼	Park	144
Pacific	160	Central National	112
B'k of the Republic	118	Fourth National	106½
Bank of N. America	110	Ninth National	111½
Hanover	110	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	96	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	103½	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	67½
Erie 1st mort., 1876	103	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort.	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96	N. J. Central 1st M.	101½
Buff..N.Y & E.1stM.'77	96	N. J. Central 2d M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	101½	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch.1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	96
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	96	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	88½
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c.	97½	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Miss.&Mo. L'dGt' 1stM.	60½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	99½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	77	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	87½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Peninsula R. R. bonds	76
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	89½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	80½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	83
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97¼	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	90½
Han & St.Jo. Ld G cnv	75	Joliet & Chi. 1st m.	102
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,017,183 09; including for Customs, $358,000; Gold Notes, $652,000. Payments, $1,449,954 60. Balance, $84,563,995 08.

AUCTION SALES.

A. JOURNEAY, AUCTIONEER.
AUCTION AND COMMISSION,
No. 6 Pine-st.

Real estate, stocks, bonds, &c., at public or private sale.

Executors', trustees', and other sales solicited, to which special attention will be given.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)

By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES MOBILE AND GULF COTTON

The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amoor, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; the Continental Stores, and the New-York Warehousing Company's Stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—COPAKE IRON MINES.—In pursuance of a vote of the stockholders, will be sold at public auction, at the Company's office, in Copake, Columbia County, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, the entire property of the Copake Iron Mines, consisting of some fifty acres of ore land, 200 acres of farming and 750 acres of woodland, or, in all, about 1,000 acres, according to map and descriptions; together with all the buildings, fixtures, erections, machinery, apparatus and materials, now on the premises and belonging to said Company. Sale positive. For further information apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

By order of the Trustees.
CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL, on MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 10, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the four-story dwelling-house, No. 119 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) near 6th-av., over $5,000 worth of elegant and costly household furniture, pianoforte, rich parlor furniture, works of art, fine oil paintings, rich vases, bronze clock, oval and pier mirrors, carpets, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, spring and hair mattresses, rich cut glass, china and silverware, table cutlery, &c.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEhold and office furniture, carpets, &c., at Auction, by THEALL & CURTIS, on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

COPYING WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, who writes a plain, easily read hand; or would be pleased with any respectable employment. Address ANNIE ADAMS, Station D.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, just arrived from the West, who understands the care of first-class stock horses, as groom in a private family; can drive also; is willing and obliging; light wages. Address J. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

AGENCY.—A YOUNG AND EXPERIENCED agent, about traveling through the principal cities of Canada, and again those of the United States, solicits the patronage of New-York firms; or will (under salary) establish agencies in the above cities for responsible parties; best of references and guarantees given. Address N. R. G., Station A, New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States to canvass for "THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," a new work by Rev. John S. C. Abbott. To be complete in one volume, and sold by subscription only. B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, No. 55 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, CAPABLE AND of good address. Apply by letter only, giving reference, to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED carpet sewers, at No. 591 Broadway.

AN ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF CANVASSERS wanted to canvass for a first-class Life and Accident Insurance Company. Energetic men are making from $5 to $20 per day. None but men of experience need call. Apply at No. 18 Wall-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted on Monday, at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also, for girls lately landed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

I HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIVING from the Committee appointed by the Foreman of the Metropolitan Fire Department, the sum of thirty-five hundred and thirty-eight dollars ($3 538.)

WM. WATERS.

FOR SALE—THE FAST SLOOP YACHT WHITE WING, 53 tons; ready in every respect for immediate cruising. Apply on board, at the yacht anchorage, off the Hoboken Yacht Club House.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE—IN SUITES or otherwise, and Pickhardt's parlor sofa and secretary bed, with full spring and hair mattresses. No. 167 Bleecker, corner of Sullivan-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CENTRAL Pacific R. R. Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.

In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The amount of these First Mortgage Bonds to be issued per mile is limited by law to the amount of United States Bonds allowed and issued to aid the construction of the Road, and the Mortgage by which they are secured is *declared by Act of Congress to constitute a lien prior and superior to that of the United States Government, and all others whatsoever.*

The aid received from the Government (in amount equal to this First Mortgage) is economically and judiciously applied to the construction and equipment of the Road, together with nearly $7,000,000, received from Stock Subscriptions and other sources. The First Mortgage therefore amounts to but about 35 per cent. of the actual cost and value of the Property which it covers.

The road is now completed, equipped and running from Sacramento City to Alta, a distance of 73 miles, and the earnings for the three months ending August 1st were as follows, viz.:

May, 1866 .... $65,115.83
June " 67,429.78
July " 85,000.00
IN GOLD.

The earnings are steadily increasing, and are estimated at over $100,000 in Gold for the month of August—the official report for that month not having been received at this date.

The construction of the road is going vigorously forward,—24 miles additional being nearly ready for the cars,—and it will probably be in full operation to the California State Line—156 miles from Sacramento City—during the summer of 1867, when its earnings must be very large, as the entire trade of Nevada, and a large proportion of that of Utah, Idaho and Montana must pass over its line. It has been shown by reliable statistics that in 1863 over $13,000,000 in Gold was paid for freighting goods from California to Nevada alone.

This part of the Great Pacific Railroad Route is destined to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the world, and its First Mortgage Bonds are among the best secured and most desirable investments ever offered.

Over $1,000,000 has already been expended in grading beyond the point to which the road is now running, and the iron is bought and paid for sufficient to lay the track the entire distance to the State Line.

The Road has been completed and equipped thus far without the sale of a single dollar of its First Mortgage Bonds, and they are now offered to the public for the first time, after the earnings of the Road have reached the sum of $100,000 per month in Gold, only about 25 per cent. of which is required for operating expenses.

The Bonds are offered at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st, in Currency. Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Banks and Bankers in all parts of the country.

Remittances may be made in drafts on New York, or in Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes, or other funds current in this city, and the Bonds will be forwarded to any address by Express, free of charge. Inquiries for further particulars, by mail or otherwise, will receive punctual attention.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau St., New York.

N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities received at the full market price in exchange for the above Bonds.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
- U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
- U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
- U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
- U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
- U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
- U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
- U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
- Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
- and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

SAMUEL B. HARD,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
Payable in Gold,
ON THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railway Company.

The subscription books for the balance of the one million dollars of the above bonds will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.

These bonds dated June 1, 1866, have thirty years to run, and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to D. R. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest payable half-yearly at the Ocean National Bank on the 1st days of June and December.

This is believed to be the very best opportunity now offered for investment; this road, now rapidly approaching completion, being the main artery of communication between Washington and Richmond, and consequently between the Northern and Southern States, is seventy miles shorter than the route now in use, which is 171 miles in length.

For full particulars apply to

FISK & BELDEN
BANKERS,
NO. 37 BROAD-ST.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 191 BROADWAY. (Mercantile Bank Building,)
Aug. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN A. DIX, President.
CHAS. TUTTLE, Secretary

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on good City improved property, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid's as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline	....	$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent	....	50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield	....	50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins	....	25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter	....	100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers	....	40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins	....	250	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw	....	25	5
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent	....	50	10
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark	....	250	50
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott	....	50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander	....	25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer	....	100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent	....	50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter	....	100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co	....	25	5
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms	....	50	10
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott	....	50	10
May 23	A. L. Anderson	....	125	25
May 23	J. B. Hull	....	100	20
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall	....	25	5
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins	....	25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt	....	100	20
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker	....	150	30
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill	....	25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter	....	100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug	....	125	25
May 22	Maria H. Williams	....	20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston	....	75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King	....	50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King	....	50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris	....	125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse	....	5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins	....	25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark	....	25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark	....	25	5
May 18	Lockwood & Norris	....	250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott	....	25	5
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co.	....	25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on the 15th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving to soldiers and the relatives of deceased soldiers $50 and $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 2 cents, or 10 cents each.

CHAS. NETTLETON.
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 25, 1866.

A BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS, OF which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Conn. on the 5th of September next, for the examination of volunteer officers who have served not less than two years in the navy for admission into the regular service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post-office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES OF $50 AND $100 to two and three years and wounded soldiers and the heirs of deceased soldiers. Widows' pensions increased $2 a month for each child. Applications should now be made. Approved blanks ready. J. P. HUNT, No. 247 Broadway.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-Yor

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS. The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.

KINGDOM....SATURDAY, Sept. 15
CALEDONIA....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
COLUMBIA....SATURDAY, Sept. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
STEAM TO ANTWERP.

The Company's steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOS. S. ELLIS, Commander, for Antwerp on WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., 1866.

Passage to Antwerp—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35, payable in gold or its equivalent.

Through tickets given to Brussels, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Paris, Havre, &c.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and No. 6 Old-slip.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. GEO. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS, WEEKLY,

FOR
WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M.

The THAMES having been unavoidably detained, will leave on MONDAY, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

At greatly reduced rates.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office of Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, R. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EXTRA STEAMER.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel steamship
ALBEMARLE,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Will commence receiving freight as soon as the GENERAL BURNS is full.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The new and elegant steamship AGNES will leave as above, from Pier No. 36, North River, on WEDNESDAY, September 12, at 12 M., in place of steamship ALBEMARLE.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class steamship
TRADE WIND,
Capt. A. CHAMPION,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MARMION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD,
will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship CHARLES A. FARWELL, from London, now lying sunk at Pier No. 30 East River, are requested to forward at once copies of their invoices and bills of lading to the undersigned at their office, No. 56 Wall-st.
MOODY & TELFAIR, Average Adjusters.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

SIXTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
COMPRISING THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor the annual collection list of this District of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue Laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my Office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-ave., daily (Sundays excepted) from the first day of September, 1866, until the fifteenth day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches and licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated New-York, Aug. 30, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of September, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1866:

A panel of 100 petit jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.

Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of
THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 265½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Mahanoy Coal basin, in Schuylkill County, Penn.

There are four distinct Collieries now in working condition on the
MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS,
All above water level, worked by dry slopes, tunnels and drifts, with breakers, engines, cars, stock, miners' houses, and all the appurtenances of extensive collieries, in complete working condition, capable of producing at present about 200,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are not surpassed by any other collieries in the middle coal fields.

Personal inspection of the mines invited.

Specifications, maps and plans can be seen, and detailed information furnished at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or by their Superintendent at the Mines, or at the office of
P. W. SHEAFER,
Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

HOBOKEN AND SECAUCUS RACE COURSE—Fall meeting, Sept. 13 and 14, 1866. Stands to let for refreshments, &c. For circulars apply to J. C. HOPKINS, Jr., No. 40 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning, the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $3. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 3[illegible], North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT

FOR KEYPORT.

The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, Sept. 9, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 9, 3½ P. M.
do. do. 6½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 10, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 11, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 11, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 12, 4½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 13, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 14, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 15, 1 P. M.	

SEPTEMBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays, when it will be 25 cents.) Freight on light bbls., 12½ cents; light bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, Sept. 9, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 9, 3½ P. M.
Monday, 10, 3½ P. M.	Monday, 10, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 11, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, 11, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 13, [illegible]	Wednesday, 12, 7 A. M.

Cards at No. 183 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 [illegible]-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 28 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.
ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND OYSTER BAY AND NORTHPORT—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:30 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

STEAMERS FOR BRIDGEPORT DAILY—The steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. C. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, (foot Catharine-st.,) at 12 o'clock noon. The steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN McNEIL, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, at 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 44 North River, SUNDAY, Sept. 9, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points north.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS! SEA AIR!!

No more invigorating trip can be taken than down the Bay and out on the Atlantic Ocean as far as the Banks. The safe and commodious steamer WYOMING leaves daily (except Saturdays) from 8th-st., East River, at 7; Peck-slip at 7½; Christopher-st., North River, at 8½, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare 50 cents. Band of music on board, also bait, lines and refreshments.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SUBURBAN BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY, residing on Washington Heights, have a suite of rooms, with board, to let, for the Autumn and Winter, to a gentleman and wife. Parties who desire to enjoy the Autumn and Winter beauties of the country, combined with essentially a city residence, can address for particulars, A. P. BENTON, care of L. H. Baldwin, No. 138 Fulton-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for gentlemen and their wives; also rooms in suites; a pleasant room without board. No. 34 West 29th-st. Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with board in a private family occupying a house with modern improvements within eight minutes of Hamilton-av. ferry; large well furnished chamber with clothes-press, privilege of bath, &c. Breakfast, 7 A. M.; dinner, 6:30 P. M. Address H, Post-office Box No. 2,465.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY OF THREE adults, without servants, want board for the Winter; require the use of a parlor and two bed-rooms; prefer arranging with a private family. Address C., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A SECOND STORY front room, with board, to two single gentlemen; house situated between Fort Green and Clinton-av.; references exchanged. Address C. H. W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS board for a gentleman, wife and daughter, in a private family where all the comforts of a good home can be enjoyed; location between 14th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 4,467 Post-office, with full particulars.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED ROOM, WITH hall room adjoining; with full board for a gentleman and wife and child, 2 years old. Address F. F., box No. 5,644 New-York Post-office, stating terms and location.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, VERY desirable rooms, with a private family, in a beautiful location, with board for the Fall and Winter months, at reasonable rates. Apply at Clarke's Gallery, No. 589 Broadway.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms, well furnished, for four persons, in a private house, with or without board. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A parlor and bed-room, with board, in a private family, (English preferred.) Address, stating location and terms, B. B., Box No. 3,767 Post-office.

NO. 177 WEST 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, at from $3 to $18 a week. Breakfast sent to rooms, if desired.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken. Address, stating location and terms, C. L., Box No. 1,489 Post-office.

AT NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST. LATE (MRS. Faulkner's), to let, with board, a suite of rooms, 2d floor, front.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FLOOR THREE rooms deep at No. 66 East 17th-st.; private table if desired.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PAVILION AT NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, will remain open until November. Apartments secured by addressing note, care C. C. Marsh, No. 516 Broadway, or at the premises.
F. BLANCARD.

THE STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open until the 1st of October; rooms can be engaged at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph to the hotel; rooms with fire and gas.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (206 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY,
SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,

With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments, Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 86 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

MISSES GALES'

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

MRS. ELIGH'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS

will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MRS. FITZ HENRI

Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned.
P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY
Dean of Law Faculty.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

EAST PENNA. AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—Gwinedd, Montgomery Co., Pa., five hours from N. Y. by N. J. Central and North Penna. R. R. A full Faculty and thorough course on agriculture and the collateral sciences. Every student participates, under instruction, in the work of the large model farm. For circulars, address as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French School for Young Ladies. The Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. The Prospectus may be had at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.

Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

MRS. C. W. HATON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, of No. 809 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—REV. HENRY P. WALL, A. M., Hempstead, L. I., will receive a few additional pupils into his family—number limited to six; 25 miles from City by railroad; five trains each way daily. Address as above.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school, for young ladies and children, No. 53 West 32d st., will reopen on MONDAY, 17th of September.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For circular address
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 58 West 25th-st.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 22d-st. to No. 12 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, CROMWELL, CONN.—The tenth year will begin Sept. 20. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Middletown, Conn.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS A. M.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 108 West 42d-st.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 19.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—(FRENCH and English.) Address Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Rev. J. B. C. BEANBIEW.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, (Classical, Commercial English and French, with preparatory departments,) No. 120 West 4th-st., corner Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, Geo. W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits students of all ages for business or college, opens its twenty-fourth academic year MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1866. Location unsurpassed for health, pleasantness and quiet, and accessible by rail from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Rooms large, well ventilated, and light. System of instruction matured through twenty-three years of successful experience, and administered by an ample corps of accomplished and thorough teachers. School always open for inspection of parents, and the Principal, who resides in the Institute, may be conferred with day or evening.

Reference is made only to the present patrons, among whom are:

Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,
A. R. Wetmore,
Robert Bonner,
Charles Sliven,
Th. E. Tomlinson,
Nelson Sherwood,
E. G. Burling,
Isaac B. Kirtland,
Dan'l E. Delavan,
D. H. Baldwin,
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Nicholas Quackenbos, Esq.,
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Gen. J. P. Hatch,
Gardiner A. Sage,
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N. W. Graham,
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Dr. H. M. Aschenbrenner,
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S. M. Beard,
George Hoffman,
Ch. Schlessenger,
E. O. Lamson,
E. O. Jenkins,
Stephen Philbin,
C. C. Merchant,
Jno. W. Lewis,
R. T. Edwards,
Victor Freund,
J. B. Thompson,
H. Oberndorfer,
Isaac S. Valentine,

and more than one hundred other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circular to be had at the Institute.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point and Naval Academy are allowed (individually) to advance to higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES REES'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st. Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.
E. KOESSLY.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store: No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 15th of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES for ladies and gentlemen will reopen Sept. 20. One to meet at No. 9 University-place, one near 40th-st., and one on Brooklyn Heights. In his instruction Mr. F. aims to follow the method of nature, that by which a child learns to speak, viz: the constant repetition of sentences until they become permanently impressed upon the memory, and their correct use becomes a fixed habit. By thus dealing with the mechanical difficulties, apart from the theoretical, the mastery of spoken language is speedily acquired. Mr. F. will be at No. 9 University-place from Sept. 15, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 7½ and 8 P. M. The first term of 20 lessons is $30; the second, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $18. Address letters Post-office Box No. 6,123.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reöpen Sept. 21. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. H. C. OSBORN, NO. 207 HENRY-st., Brooklyn, boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., will open be on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, PROTESTANT, 32 years old, A. B., wishes to give lessons or find a situation either in schools or private families. Can give excellent references. Write to J. FAISSE, Box No. 278 Post-office.

WANTED—OCT. 1, AT ST. MARY'S HALL, A thorough and experienced lady teacher of music, (piano and vocal.) Address at once, with references, the PRINCIPAL, at Burlington, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH YOUNG children, as companion to a lady or to superintend a household. Address No. 46 Summit-st., Brooklyn.

TEACHERS WANTED—CLASSICS. APPLY at No. 212 5th-av., from 10 to 11 A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 96 Broadway,

Offer for sale the following first-class furnished residences, with possession this Fall:

E. [illegible]-st., near Broadway.	E. 41st-st., near 5th-av.
W. [illegible]-st., near Broadway.	W. 39th-st., near 5th-av.
W. [illegible], near 5th-av.	W. 42d-st., bet. 6th-av. & B'wy.
W. [illegible], near 5th-av.	W. 23d-st., near 8th-av.
W. [illegible], near 5th-av.	Lexington-av., near 30th-st.

Also a number of other houses, equally as well located. [illegible] unfurnished house and lot on 27th-st., near Broadway.

Do. on [illegible], near 5th-av.	5th-av., near 46th-st.
Do. on [illegible], near 5th-av.	4th-av., near 36th-st.
Do. on [illegible], near 5th-av.	4th-av., near 38th-st.

All the above are high-stoop brown-stone fronts. A number of other houses and lots in good locations.

SPLENDID COTTON FARM FOR SALE.—A magnificent cotton plantation on the Chattahoochee River, in Russell County, Ala., on the Mobile and Girard Railroad, is offered for sale, at a very low price. The place, 1,540 acres, 750 of which is cotton land, capable of producing nearly a bale of cotton to the acre, or from 30 to 35 bushels corn per acre. The cleared upland is superior, well adapted to cotton, of a deep chocolate soil—1,120 acres cleared, and not over 10 acres waste land in the place; handsomely improved, with a commodious dwelling, all out-buildings necessary, two cotton-gins, and everything complete for carrying on a regular plantation; an orchard of choice fruit, a vineyard, shrubbery, flowers, &c. The location is healthy, water excellent, and accommodation for 150 laborers. The rare combination of health, fertility of soil and facilities for market render this one of the most complete plantations in the South. Rents this year for $17,000, on shares, and scarcely half of the tract cultivated. Price, $65,000, cash. The place will pay for itself in three years, and all expenses beside. Title indisputable. Apply to A. NELSON & CO., Agents, Box No. 726, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 25 FEET BROWN-stone house, in 39th-st., near 5th-av., furnished, with immediate possession, and a similar house adjoining unfurnished; possession next May. ALSO, a 22 feet brown-stone four-story house opposite, furnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession.

ALSO—A 25 feet English basement house, in 42d-st., near Broadway; just put in the most perfect order and ready for occupancy, at a low price.

ALSO—For sale, a large number of first and second-class houses in various localities on favorable terms. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER County, a first-class country place, containing six acres of land, large mansion with all necessary outbuildings, garden with a great variety of fruits and flowers, beside a large collection of green-house plants, among the finest in the country; situated three miles north of Central Park, opposite the residence of Lewis G. Morris, Esq. Apply to A. FINDLAY or H. H. CAMMANN, Esq., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN., ONE of the most desirable country-seats to be found, containing twenty acres of excellent land, all productive, with large gothic house and good barn and carriage-house, located 1½ miles from depot. For further particulars, inquire of E. K. HAIGHT, with G. W. Moore, Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, lot 22x131; in perfect order, on Park-place, within one block of Prospect Park, fully furnished for $16,500; without furniture $14,000; possession 1st of October, if desired. Inquire or address JAMES D. VAIL, corner of Flatbush and Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses and lots in 73d-st., between Madison and 5th avs., containing all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Houses are well built. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$26,000.—FINE 4-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house, 21x55; 31st-st., near 5th-av.; others, furnished and unfurnished, on 22d, 23d, 30th, 32d, 34th, 36th, 27th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 46th, 47th, 49th, 52d and 54th sts.; $10,000 to $60,000, and upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$10,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE— Against improved real estate—the oldest and best known and best furnished champagne factory. Easy terms. Address CHAMPAGNE, Box No. 2,762 Post-office.

CENTRAL BROOKLYN LOTS TO BE sold very cheap for part cash, or exchange; well located near Fulton-av., on Bainbridge and Decatur sts. Apply for map and particulars to J. W. BARTLETT, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A country seat, about two acres, large house, surrounded by shade and fruit trees, near the Episcopal Church on Huguenot-st.; possession Oct. 1; furniture, if desired. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm on Long Island, containing 56 acres of land; good buildings, with stock, crops, carriage, light wagon, harness, &c. Price $5,000. WM. HUGHES, No. 133 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE.—CITY AND BROOKLYN HOUSES, building lots, manufacturing property, country houses and seats, farms, &c. Wanted—Parties desirous of making exchanges. WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 125TH-ST., A GOOD FRAME house filled in with brick, two story, attic and basement, high-stoop; lot 62 feet front by 100; possession in thirty days. Price $12,000. SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story basement house, centrally located; now rents for $1,000; price $7,000. For particulars inquire of WM. A. READ, butter-stand Nos. 51 and 55 Centre Market, New-York, before 1 P. M.

AN ELEGANT PROPERTY, NEW, CONVENIENT and desirable in all particulars, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Terms favorable.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 26TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., a large building covering five lots of ground, lately used as a packing-house; suitable for brewery, manufactory, stables, or any business requiring large space. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, with the furniture; location one of the best; house 25x50; lot half the block. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post-office.

FINE FARMS—A GREAT VARIETY OF farms for sale in New-Jersey; also houses and lots in town; many of each within one hour of New-York
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, OR EXCHANGE 48 acres of land one hour from City by railroad, beautiful site for cottages. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES on the 5th, Madison and 4th-avs., just finished and ready for occupancy. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, centrally located, with a 50-horse engine and boilers complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, completely furnished, to a small family for one year, with the privilege of boarding the owner and family, consisting of four persons; location near Broadway and St. James Hotel; best of references must be furnished as to character and responsibility. Address, with real name, D. W., Station G.

TO LET—WILLOW-PLACE, BROOKLYN, FIVE minutes from Wall-st. Ferry, three-story English basement, three years lease at $400 per annum. Furniture must be purchased. Apply to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st., basement.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SIX months or a year at Darien, on the New-Haven Railroad, first station beyond Stamford; use of cow, &c.; rent $100 per month for six months. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WITH furniture complete, on Murray Hill; immediate possession. ALSO, an unfurnished English basement house. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

A—A FEW STEPS FROM FIFTH AVENUE Hotel, superior furnished rooms, in a first-class house, No. 27 East 21st-st.; also front basement for physician.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON UNION-square handsomely furnished; immediate possession. Apply to C. A. JACKSON, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., to let to May 1, 1868; five minutes from landing. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS nicely furnished, to let to gentlemen at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, UNFURNISHED, or hire, full furnished, for a year or more, a four-story high-stoop house, not less than 23 feet wide, between 14th and 50th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., with immediate possession. Address, stating lowest price, terms and location, A. D. S., Box No. 900 Post-office.

WANTED—A BROWN-STONE, HIGH-STOOP house (23 or 25x60) between 14th and 42d sts. One quarter cash, three quarters dividend paying stock (not in the market) will be paid; must be between 4th and 6th avs. and worth $30,000. Address G. W. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, two unfurnished or furnished rooms, between 20th and 58th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; best of references given. Address, stating location, price, &c., M. S. R., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, A well furnished house, desirably located, from $250 to $500 per month. Particulars of WATSON BROTHERS, Brokers in Real Estate, No. 113 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND lot between 9th and 110th sts.; furniture bought if suitable. Particulars to WHARTON BROTHERS, Brokers in Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

Loans negotiated.

UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED house wanted in a good localition; small family; best of references. Apply to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st., basement.

MUSICAL.

A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE ROUND-CORNERED 7½-octave Rosewood Piano-forte for sale at two-thirds its value; best City makers; full warrantee; full iron plate overstrung bass, artistic carved legs, rich sweet tone; is finished all round alike, back same as the front; extra magnificent carved case. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., BATTERSON'S Furniture Packing Establishment.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—$75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR cash, to let, and sold on installments, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!! TRIUMPH!!!
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON
performed by the
NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMATIC COMPANY,
WITH UNEXAMPLED FIDELITY AND BEAUTY,
is emphatically
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
the most
THRILLING SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF THE AGE.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3. EVENING AT 7¾.
The immensely successful drama, in four acts, of
THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE.
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THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE.
Possessing the most absorbing interest, abounding in situations which are ingenious and surprising, culminating in a series of the
MOST STARTLING EFFECTS.
Previous to the drama,
DANCE....by....MISS EMMA SCHELL.
Miss FANNY TURNER, FEMALE DRUMMER.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.

COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the
HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, &c.,
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
contains portraits of all the Union Generals.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections, Historical Relics, 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ITALIAN OPERA.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
H. DRAPER....Director.
Will be given on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 10,
IL TROVATORE,
by the following distinguished artists:
LA BOSCHETTI....Leonora
Mlle. DE GEBELE....Azucena
Signor TAMARO....Manrico
Signor ORLANDINI....Di Luna
Signor LOCATELLE....Ferrando
Signor ROSA....Conductor
Prices of admission: Balcony Boxes, $1 50; Parquette, $1; Dress Circle, 75 cts.; Gallery, 30 cts.; Proscenium Boxes, $6 and $10.
Seats secured without extra charge at the box office and at Beer & Schirmer's.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE—AMERICAN OPERA.

H. DRAPER....Director.
Will be given WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, the popular comic operetta,
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
by the following artists:
Miss FRIDA DE GEBELE....Inez
Miss MINA GEARY....Isabella
Miss LIZZIE ALLEN....Lucretia
Mr. W. F. HILL....Carlos
Mr. E. DUCHESNE....Doctor
Mr. C. F. SHATTUCK....Pomposo
With chorus and orchestra complete.
ITALIAN OPERA.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, debut of Madame VARIAN HOFFMAN in SONNAMBULA.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

To facilitate the sale of RESERVED SEATS and TICKETS for
ALL FIRST-CLASS THEATRES AND ENTERTAINMENTS
in New-York and Brooklyn, and enable the public to avoid the inconvenience and delay attendant on personal application at the various box offices,
A GENERAL TICKET OFFICE
has been established, where the patrons of amusements can rely upon obtaining
CHOICE SEATS AND TICKETS AT ALL TIMES,
and in advance whenever required. Orders will also be received for private boxes, &c.
OFFICE AT MACOY & HERWIG'S, Stationers,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Orchestra seats can be had for the opening night, at No. 669 Broadway, under Southern Hotel.

VOCAL CLASSES—UNDER COMPETENT teachers, are now being formed at the National Conservatory of Music, No. 244 East 13th-st. Ladies' classes from 10 to 4; gentlemen's classes from 7 to 9. Terms $10.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, Musical Director.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF FALL IMPORTATIONS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts.,
will offer at Retail on Monday, Sept. 10, a large assortment of
RICH SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS in great variety,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS from low to superfine quality,
CLOAKS, in Velvet and Cloth, newest designs.
All will be offered at the lowest market price.
ALSO,
150 pieces BLACK GROGRAIN and Paris TAFFETA.
SILKS from auction, less than gold cost.
BLACK ALPACAS, cheapest goods ever offered.

SPECIAL SALE OF

MUSLINS, PRINTS, FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
COMMENCING MONDAY MORNING.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS! GOODS REDUCED!
NO PAINS HAVE BEEN SPARED TO MAKE THIS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF THE SEASON.
NOTICE THE PRICE LIST WE GIVE BELOW:
GOOD 3-4 WHITE MUSLIN, 12½c.
HEAVY SHIRTING MUSLIN, 18c.
HANDSOME SHIRTING, 22c.
HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, 16c., 18c.
HEAVY YARD-WIDE SHEETING, 20c.
VERY HEAVY YARD-WIDE SHEETING, 22c.
GOOD FAST COLORED PRINTS, 15c.
BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, 22c.
THE BEST DELAINES, 25c.
OTHER STORES ARE SELLING THEM FOR 31c. AND 33c.
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, 25c., 31c., 37½c., 50c.
BY BUYING YOUR DRY GOODS OF US YOU WILL SAVE ON MUSLIN FROM 5c. TO 10c. PER YARD.
ON DELAINES YOU WILL SAVE FROM 6c. TO 10c. PER YARD.
ON ALPACAS AND DRESS GOODS YOU WILL SAVE FROM 15c. TO 25c. ON EVERY YARD.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
10-4 ALL WOOL, FROM AUCTION, $6 50, WORTH $10.
FLANNELS GREATLY REDUCED FOR THIS SALE.
N. B.—REMEMBER ALL OUR BEST DELAINES 25c.
MUSLIN SOLD ONE CENT A YARD PROFIT.
NOTE CAREFULLY THE NAME AND ADDRESS.
FOSTER & WELSH,
NO. 227 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

A GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS!!!

NO BIG PROFITS AND NO DULL TRADE WHERE WE DO BUSINESS.
CHEAP GOODS AT NO. 167 EIGHTH-AV.,
AS WELL AS NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.
HIGH PRICES FLANKED AT BOTH PLACES.
To accommodate our large up-town trade we have opened a
NEW STORE AT NO. 167 EIGHTH-AV.,
AND WILL OFFER THIS WEEK, AT BOTH STORES, THE FOLLOWING GOODS:
AUCTION LOT ALPACAS, 25c., 31c., 37½c. and 50c.
AUCTION LOT BLANKETS, SKIRTS, DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, at about half price.
MERINOS, $1, worth $1 50; at $1 25, worth $1 75.
OLD STOCK DRESS GOODS, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., Former price 3s. and 4s. a yard.
POPLIN PLAIDS 50c., worth 75c.
6-4 POPLIN PLAIDS 75c., worth $1.
AUCTION LOT OF MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 16c., 18c. and 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 22c., 25c. and 28c.
On muslin you can save full 6c. and 8c. a yard.
ALL FALL DELAINES, 25c.; OTHERS CHARGE 31c.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST. AND NO. 167 EIGHTH-AV., NEAR 18TH-ST.

FALL EMBROIDERIES AND LACES

JUST OPENED.
An elegant assortment of embroidered Bands, Edgings and Insertions, Cluny Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs, Point and Valenciennes Laces, Collars and Sets, Black Guipure and Thread Laces, Veils, &c.
Also, at half cost:
500 embroidered Collars, $1 25, warranted worth $2 50.
450 embroidered sets, $1 50, warranted worth $3.
700 embroidered sets, $2, warranted worth $4.
800 embroidered sets, $2 50, warranted worth $5.
N. B. A fine stock of Ladies' Chemises, Drawers, Nightgowns, Robes de Chambre and Infants' and Children's Garments, Slips, Dresses, Aprons, Shirts, &c., &c.
Dressmaking by experienced artists.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 477 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT EXHIBITION

OF
FALL, 1866.
We will open on MONDAY, Sept. 10, the largest and most select assortment of DRESS GOODS, in all the new and desirable shades, ever offered on the 8th-av., consisting in part
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
FIGURED SILKS,
SHAWLS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
FRENCH POPLIN,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS,
VALENCIAS,
VELOURS,
&c., &c., &c.
All of which we are prepared to sell at 20 per cent. below cost of importation.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., & CO.,
No. 181 8th-av.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS
At $2 20 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
Of Crossley and other well-known makes, at $1 75 and $2 per yard.
Also,
THE RICHEST AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON and VELVET CARPETS,
At relatively low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will make, on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1866, to their various dress stocks,
LARGE ADDITIONS OF THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.
ALSO,
BASQUES, SACKS, PEPLUMS EMBROIDERED WITH PERLE, &c.,
suitable for the season.
Broadway and 10th-st.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!!
Having purchased our immense stock early in May, for cash, we are prepared to offer extraordinary bargains in the above goods.
In Domestic Goods we have our usual large assortment of all the leading makes.
BEST DELAINES, 25c.
BEST PRINTS, 1s. 6d.
GOOD YARD WIDE MUSLIN,
18c., 20c., 22c. and 25c.
And all other goods at equally low prices.
M. ROBERTS & CO.,
No. 181 Eighth-av.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS.
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1866.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1866.
ADOLPH NEUENDORFF,
Conductor of the grand German Opera Company, has the honor to announce
ONE GRAND SACRED CONCERT
ONE GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
OF
VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL SACRED AND CLASSIC MUSIC SELECTED FROM
Beethoven, *Mozart*,
Meyerbeer, *Mohring*,
Marchener, *Mercadante*,
Von Weber and *Rossini*.
For which purpose he has engaged
THE OLYMPIC THEATRE FOR SUNDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9, 1866.
The following artists will appear, constituting an array most unexampled in concerts, in a programme of the most rare excellence:
MADAME MARIE FREDERICI,
Her first appearance in this City since her return from Europe.
Madame De LUSSAN, the very popular soprano.
Mr. FRANZ HIMMER,
The popular prima tenor of the Grand German Opera Co.
MR. JOSEPH WEINLICH, Basso Profundo.
AND A GRAND CHOIR. AND
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Recognized as instrumentalists of the very first position.
HENRY ALLNER....Organist
ADOLPH NEUENDORFF....Conductor
The following brilliant programme of almost unexampled importance has been selected:
1. Overture—"Egmont"....Beethoven
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
2. Prayer from "Le Prophete"....Meyerbeer
Madame MARIE FREDERICI.
3. Sunday in the Forest....Mohring
Chorus for male voices with accompaniment of French horns and trombones.
The GENTLEMEN of the CHOIR and Messrs. BERNSTEIN, FRAHL, HOFFMAN, DROSSEHN and SAUL.
4. "Ave Maria"....Marschner
Mr. FRANZ HIMMER.
5. Salve Maria....Mercadante
Madame De LUSSAN.
6. O, Isis and O, Osiris—Prayer from Magic Flute....Mozart
Mr. JOSEPH WEINLICH and CHORUS.
7. Overture—"Oberon"....Von Weber
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
PART SECOND—ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER.
1. Introduction—"Stabat Mater Dolorosa,"
Mad. DE LUSSAN, Mad. FREDERICI, Mr. HIMMER, Mr. JOS. WEINLICH and CHORUS.
2. Duet for Two Sopranos—"Quis est Homo,"
Mad. DE LUSSAN and Mad. MARIE FREDERICI.
3. Solo for Basso—"Pro Peccatis,"
Mr. JOS. WEINLICH.
4. Quartette—"Sancta Mater,"
Mad. DE LUSSAN, Mad. FREDERICI, Mr. HIMMER and Mr. JOS. WEINLICH.
5. Solo for Mezzo Soprano—"Fac ut Portem,"
Mad. MARIE FREDERICI.
6. Soprano Solo and Chorus—"Inflammatus,"
Mad. DE LUSSAN and CHORUS.
Prices of admission and hour of commencement same as usual. No extra charge for securing seats. Seats may be secured at the Box Office this day.
Street cars from every part of the City may be taken, so as to arrive at Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., within a few doors of the Theatre.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. STUART
has pleasure in announcing that
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who has just closed a Summer engagement unequaled for
BRILLIANCY AND DURATION,
will appear for
SIX NIGHTS
SIX NIGHTS
more, previous to his departure from New-York, in a series of those delightful representations which his genius has created.
To afford an opportunity to his friends and admirers to see him in as many as possible of
THE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS
with which his
NAME AND FAME
are identified, the pieces will, as far as practicable, be nightly changed.
This series of performances must be
THE LAST
which Mr. BROUGHAM can present this season in New-York, and will offer an opportunity to many who have been unable during the Summer to witness his performances to see this great artist in a variety of his own creations.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, SEPT. 10 AND 11,
he will appear in the latest of those creations as
RODERICK O'DONNELL,
in his own Irish drama of
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
presented with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
and
A POWERFUL CAST.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, SEPT. 12 and 13,
DOMBEY & SON,
JOHN BROUGHAM as CAPT. CUTTLE.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 14,
BENEFIT OF
JOHN BROUGHAM.
When he will appear in
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
and in
POCAHONTAS.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15,
BENEFIT OF
MR. J. G. HANLEY,
(Stage Manager.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER....Director.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in Dion Boucicault's drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS,
Founded on Washington Irving's beautiful story.
New scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong.
The music by Thomas Baker, Esq., and M. Rivere.
The cast embracing Messrs. Stoddart, C. Peters, G. Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair, Mrs. Saunders, and Miss Kate Newton.
Seats can be secured from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
THE GRAND MATINEE
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Admission to all parts of the house 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Broadway, near 8th-st., opposite the N. Y. Hotel.
Managers....LEWIS BAKER and MARK SMITH.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1866. The farce of the DEBUTANTE, or the First Night. Characters by Messrs. Lewis Baker, Bland, Metkiff, Percy, Mesdames Gomersal, Wall, &c. After which the Burlesque Sketch, entitled LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Davenport, Bland, Percy, Mrs. Wall, Misses Mandeville, Saidee, Cole, Lewis, Cane, Soledo, Henry, &c. The music of this burlesque composed and arranged by Henry Tissington. To conclude with MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE, in which Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal will give their imitations of operatic celebrities, dance a double Hornpipe, &c.; other characters by Miss Mandeville, Mrs. Wall, Messrs. Metkiff and Bland. During the evening orchestral selections by Julius Eichberg. Prices of admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra Stalls, $1 50; Private Boxes, $10. Doors open at 7:30, to commence at 8 precisely.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor....J. W. LINGARD.
Last week of the popular actor,
MR. E. EDDY,
and the brilliant actress,
HENRIETTA IRVING.
BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.
Belphegor (his original character)....Mr. E. Eddy.
Madelaine....Henrietta Irving.
IL TROVATORE.
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of Mr. E. Eddy.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SACRED CONCERTS.
SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1866.
FULL ORCHESTRA,
in a magnificent programme, under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS.
Last appearance of
Messrs. CAMPBELL and CASTLE,
the favorite vocalists.
G. W. COLBY, Accompanyist.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,

STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.
The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

BILLIARDS.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENT OF THE STATE AND PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONS
is now being played at the
HIPPOTHEATRON, 14TH-ST.,
The seances commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the evening.
Besides the champions Messrs. PHELAN, TIERNAN, McDEVITT, GOLDTHWAIT, CAHILL, JOSEPH DION, Champion of America,
and other leading experts, will play.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.
To let for balls, lectures, concerts, schools and first-class entertainments. Ball room 110 ft. by 50, with supper and dressing rooms on the same floor. The most complete establishment in the City. Apply to E. FERRERO, No. 1,184 Broadway.

GRAND COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT.—Go to Argus Hall and see ADAM and EVE from 2 to 5 P. M. daily.

The PARLOR CONCERTS, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of this week, commencing at 8 o'clock, on the plan of the
ENGLISH PARLOR CONCERTS,
are a new feature in music in this country.

Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

The piano used in these concerts is from the celebrated factory of Chickering & Sons. Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.
D. D. T. DAVIE, Agent.

ATHENÆUM HALL,
BROOKLYN.
MONDAY, Sept. 10,
HANLON BROTHERS,
VERSATILE COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Upon his return from Europe, about Sept. 15, Mr. Dodworth will be at the Academy on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 to 12 A. M., for the purpose of meeting those who would like to place their children under his charge. Classes will commence about the first of October.

Mr. FRANK DODWORTH will return at the same time, and will commence his classes in Brooklyn about the same time as above.

MR. C. OTTO MULLER, TEACHER OF the piano and singing (established 1852), has vacancies for a few more select pupils. Private lessons for gentlemen and ladies at No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 10. Highest references. Call on, or address fully as above.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Open every evening. All dances taught in one quarter; 6 dances taught in 6 lessons.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD—LOST FRIDAY AFTERNOON, about 2:30 o'clock, in going to the Gallatin National Bank, corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway, a U. S. 6 PER CENT. BOND of 1881, No. 5,092. $500 will be paid on return of the money, $100 for the bond, payment of which will be stopped. Apply to ACKER & MERRILL, No. 132 Chambers-st.

$600 REWARD—LOST, ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, a sum of money and a United States 6 per cent. $1,000 coupon bond of 1881, No. 5,092. $500 will be paid for the return of the money and $100 for the bond. ACKER, MERRALL & CO., 132 Chambers-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DESPERATE ROW IN THE BOWERY.

Four Desperadoes Attack a Peaceful Citizen—A Fearful Fight the Result—The Police Make their Appearance and add to the Tumult—Nearly all the Combatants Seriously Wounded.

About 6:30 o'clock last evening, a desperate and sanguinary affray occurred in the Bowery, near the corner of Fifth-street, in which nearly all concerned received severe and dangerous wounds. The facts in the case, as learned by our reporter, are simply these:

Mr. JOHN LITTLE, a peaceable and law-abiding citizen, who resides at No. 121 First-avenue, was passing through the Bowery, on his way home, and as he passed the corner of Fifth-street, he noticed four young men loafing about, but did not speak to them. As these fellows were partially under the influence of liquor, they were evidently bound to pick a quarrel with some one, and accordingly one of them picked up a tomato from the grocery-stand near by and threw it at Mr. LITTLE, hitting him on the head. Mr. LITTLE became naturally indignant, and turning round said, "What did you do that for?" As he uttered the words, one of the ruffians struck him a powerful blow full in the face, the force of which nearly knocked him off his feet. Being a powerful man, Mr. LITTLE turned quickly round on recovering himself and dealt one of the rowdies a heavy blow on the side of the head, knocking him down. The three other ruffians then pitched into the fight, and began beating their unfortunate victim about the head and face. One of their blows knocked Mr. LITTLE over, and as he fell he caught hold of two of his brutal assailants and dragged them with him as he tumbled into a cellar-way. While down these flight of stone steps Mr. LITTLE continued the struggle, and was getting the best of them, when he was overwhelmed by the arrival of the two other men, who soon turned the tide of battle against the brave but unfortunate citizen. One of these latter ruffians drew a formidable knife, and stabbed Mr. LITTLE several times about the body, inflicting severe though not dangerous wounds.

The noise made by the combatants soon attracted the attention of the patrolmen on post near by, and they were prompt in hurrying to the rescue. Officer BEAM, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was the first to reach the scene of the conflict, and made a brave attempt to quell the disturbance. The desperate villains, finding that the officers of the law were upon them, left their victim and turned their attention to officer BEAM. So great were the odds that the Patrolman was unable to cope with them, and one succeeded in wresting his service-club from his grasp. Having thus unarmed him, all four of the desperadoes brutally beat the officer about the head. At this critical juncture, Officers O'BRIEN and MORSE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrived, and at once dashed into the aid and rescue of their brother officer. This only made the struggle a fiercer one, and the seven men were soon hard at it. During the *melée* which ensued, Officer O'BRIEN was twice knocked down, and the Police, finding that the ruffians were determined to resist arrest, drew their batons and went at it with a will. To such good use did they put their weapons that before many minutes elapsed they had succeeded in reducing their assailants to abject submission, two at least of the gang being laid prostrate and insensible upon the pavement. Officer MORSE knocked one of them clear into the street, so powerful a blow did he deliver, and the ruffian lay prone and bleeding upon the Belgian pavement beyond the gutter.

This ended the struggle, and the work of picking up the wounded was commenced. The man who fell into the street was identified as OLIVER CLARK, one of the most desperate burglars and professional thieves known by the police. He was with BARNEY FRIERY when the latter murdered HARRY LAZARUS, and was sentenced to the State Prison for complicity in that affair, and was only recently pardoned out by GOV. FENTON. He was also arrested about a month ago on a charge of assaulting an errand boy with intent to rob, in the Bowery near Grand-street, but was in some unexplained manner, let loose again upon the community. CLARK's wounds are severe and complicated, and it is supposed that he was the ringleader in the assault upon Mr. LITTLE. All three of the others were roughly handled by the intrepid officers, one of them being so terribly wounded that he had to be removed to a convenient drug-store, where two physicians dressed his numerous injuries. None of these three men would give their names to the Police, and they were accordingly conveyed to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, where Capt. MOUNT ordered them into separate cells. When our reporter visited the Station-house he found them suffering terribly, one holding his head under the Croton pipe in his cell to assuage the pain. Mr. LITTLE was escorted to his residence, where he received proper medical attention. His wounds are many, but fortunately not dangerous. All of the three officers mentioned above received severe contusions, but none of them will prove serious.

The excitement in the neighborhood attendant upon the affair was naturally great, but no one interfered or assisted the police in their praiseworthy efforts to preserve the public peace. Nothing is at present known regarding the antecedents of CLARK's confederates, but they are judged as of the same class with that desperate ruffian who has so long defied the law. At the latest accounts they were beginning to realize the plight they were in, and the offence they had committed.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONS' TOURNAMENT.

Sixth Day's Proceedings—Daniels Beaten by Plunkett, Hubbell by McCarthy, Frawley by Dion, and Goldthwait by McDevitt.

The tournament opened yesterday afternoon with a game between E. DANIELS and E. J. PLUNKETT, which the latter won by 149 points. As the score shows, the playing was uncommonly good.

PLUNKETT—0, 117, 70, 0, 3, 7, 3, 6, 5, 0, 2, 9, 34, 32, 3, 60, 9, 5, 11, 0, 0, 9, 16, 48, 0, 0, 3, 3, 18, 5, 3, 16, 5. Total, 502. Innings, 33; average, 15.5-33; highest run, 117; banks, 2; safety plays, 3, pockets off count, 0.

DANIELS—4, 46, 3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 59, 38, 2, 9, 19, 5, 0, 9, 3, 3, 0, 3, 54, 0, 59, 0, 0, 5, 4, 0, 3, 0, 2, 13, 0. Total, 351. Innings, 32. Average, 10.31-32. Highest run, 59. Banks, 2; safety plays, 2; pockets off count, 0. Time, 1 hour 25 minutes. Referee, MICHAEL PHELAN, of New-York.

The next contestants were HUBBELL and MCCARTHY, the latter of whom was the victor, though the former, as in his previous games, came very near winning.

MCCARTHY—0, 3, 3, 2, 9, 48, 2, 2, 8, 3, 0, 14, 18, 0, 0, 9, 6, 0, 0, 5, 0, 13, 0, 1, 7, 0, 8, 7, 36, 3, 6, 2, 9, 2, 16, 5, 17, 6, 2, 5, 19, 10, 99, 3, 2, 2, 14, 5, 2, 15, 7, 9, 5, 22, 18. Total, 500. Innings, 56. Average, 8.52-56. Highest run, 99. Banks, 1; safety plays, 2; pockets off count, 2.

HUBBELL—0, 0, 2, 0, 5, 6, 0, 2, 0, 35, 6, 0, 11, 4, 3, 8, 19, 5, 0, 5, 8, 3, 0, 0, 2, 6, 0, 12, 0, 0, 12, 34, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 17, 0, 81, 2, 3, 0, 2, 5, 0, 12, 6, 25, 0, 15, 4, 0, 24. Total, 462. Innings, 55. Average, 8.22-55. Highest run, 81. Banks, 6; safety play, 1; pockets off count, 3. Time of game, 1 hour 27 minutes Referee, C. O'CONNOR.

In the evening the players of the fifteenth regular game were CYRILLE DION, who as yet has not been defeated, and JOHN FRAWLEY, who, on the contrary, has not won a single game. The playing was very fine, especially on the part of DION, who, as usual, exhibited great confidence, and executed with surprising brilliancy. As the appended figures show, the Canadian was the winner.

DION—13, 22, 0, 0, 8, 2, 7, 21, 2, 0, 2, 0, 22, 0, 0, 9, 0, 0, 20, 10, 0, 10, 4, 3, 71, 0, 3, 0, 20, 1, 0, 26, 4, 36, 61, 28, 3, 12, 0, 0, 3, 6, 3, 32, 8, 13, 2, 30. Total, 501. Innings, 49. Average, 10.11-49. Highest run, 71. Banks, 2; safety-plays, 6; pockets off count, 5.

FRAWLEY—8, 6, 0, 12, 2, 3, 10, 141, 6, 3, 0, 9, 8, 7, 0, 3, 5, 14, 3, 0, 2, 0, 9, 2, 18, 11, 9, 4, 2, 6, 3, 6, 0, 12, 10, 3, 0, 15, 29, 18, 11, 3, 0, 2, 16, 5, 1, 0. Total, 432. Innings, 48. Average, 9. Highest run, 141. Banks, 3; safety plays, 5; pockets off count, 1. Time, 1 hour 28 minutes. Referee, M. HEWINS, of Hartford.

An exhibition game of 400 points, between WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT and JOHN MCDEVITT, closed the day's proceedings. MCDEVITT won by 5 points, his best run being 157, and an average 16.

Book Trade Sale.

The sale yesterday, being the third day, commenced with the extensive invoice of D. APPLETON & Co., which occupied thirty-two pages of the catalogue and comprised a very large assortment of valuable standard works. Among them were GRACE AGUILAR' Writings, ALLISON'S *Essays*, APPLETON'S *Cyclopedia of Biography*, ARNOLD'S *History of Rome*, BENTON'S *Abridgement of the Debates of Congress*, BUCKLE'S *History of Civilisation*, *L'Histoire de Jules Cesar* par S. M. I. NAPOLEON III., CALHOUN'S Works, CREASY'S *English Constitution*, MACAULAY'S *Essays*, Works of HERBERT SPENCER, new editions of the standard novels, a large assortment of scientific works, and some presentation books superbly bound and illustrated. A large quantity of school and college text books, juvenile works and prayer books were also offered by the same firm.

The prices were tolerably well sustained, though for the presentation books there did not appear to be a great demand. HASSARD'S *Wreath of Beauty* sold for $6 50; the *Merchant of Venice*, beautifully bound and illustrated, for $3 50; *The New-York Picture Galleries* for $20. Of the standard poets, *Byron*, in antique morocco, sold at $6 25; DANA'S *Household Book of Poetry*, $4 50; *Moore*, $4 75; *The Sacred Poets*, $1 12½.

The sale of the Messrs. APPLETON'S invoice occupied a large portion of the day, and was followed by those of L. PRANG & Co., C. E. SMITH, of Philadelphia, FISHER & DENISON and DEGEN & ESTES.

To-morrow the sale will commence with the invoice of DICK & FITZGERALD. Those of W. A. LEARY, Jr., SHELDON & Co., CLARK & MAYNARD, W. J. HAMERSLEY, Masonic Publishing Company, A. S. BARNES & Co., CHARLES DESILVER, MASON BROTHERS, GEORGE W. COTTRELL and others will be disposed of.

Close of the Summer Vacation.

To-morrow our Public Schools reopen after the Summer vacation which was extended two weeks, this year, on account of the prevalence of sickness in the City. During the recess the work of cleansing, painting, and improving has been going on industriously in nearly all the Wards. Several of the schools have received substantial improvements and extension.

Grammar School No. 29 has been rebuilt and refurnished. It will be remembered this building was burned down about five weeks ago. The Grammar School on Randall's Island has been refurnished at an outlay of over two thousand dollars. Grammar School No. 18, in the Nineteenth Ward, has had important additions built to it, and many others as stated have obtained substantial improvements. It is gratifying to know that our City is now so free from sickness that parents need be no longer timid in sending their children to the well ventilated, if closely peopled school-rooms. The precaution which extended the vacation a fortnight beyond the regular time was rather in concession to the timidity of parents than suggested by any necessity for the brief postponement. Few dwellings are as orderly or subject to the same sanitary laws as are our public schools, and in none are the health and comfort of the children more the object of those whose duty it is to care for them than in these institutions of which we are so justly proud.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Tompkins-square as a Drill-Ground—Its Uses and Benefits—The Approaching Drill Season—Activity Among the Commands—Miscellaneous Gossip, &c.

The fact that Tompkins-square has been refitted and graded for the purposes of a drill-ground, for the exclusive use of the National Guard, has been already commented upon in these columns, and an extended report given in Thursday's TIMES of the ceremonies attendant upon its formal opening as such by the Seventh Regiment. Those ceremonies were of the most agreeable character, and marked an epoch in the history of the First Division of the New-York State National Guard, and it is a most gratifying fact that the militia regiments of this City have now a proper and spacious drill-ground for battalion or brigade exercises. The experiments made by Col. CLARK in drilling his regiment on Wednesday, satisfied all who were present that Tompkins-square is fully adequate for all necessary purposes as a drill-ground. True, the grading of the square has not been as thoroughly performed as was reasonable to expect from the Street Department, yet enough has been done to render it useful and of practical benefit. The removal of all obstructions, such as paved walks, trees, fountains and lamps, has made a visible change for the better in the square; for these unsightly objects greatly detracted from the appearance of the ground, being sadly in want of repair, and the result has been to form a wide esplanade for the use of the military. The fringe of trees yet remaining near the palings, and the clustering rows of lamps beneath them, together with the multiform gas-light in the centre of the ground, gives the square quite a handsome look, either by day or night—the gas-lights precluding any crime being committed in the square under the shade of night, and rendering it quite light enough for any sudden emergency when the National Guard may be summoned for duty or the preservation of the public peace. Such is Tompkins-square at the present time, and it will exert an important influence upon the well-being of our State Militia.

Now that our New-York regiments have succeeded in obtaining a proper parade and drill ground, and the City has incurred the expense of having it put into such a state as will render it serviceable to them, it behooves all who really have the welfare of our citizen soldiery at heart, to move earnestly in the matter, and institute a series of competitive drills, in the endeavor to improve the efficiency of the several commands in our First Division. There is no good reason why a complete and exhaustive battalion drill should not be given by every regiment in Gen. SANDFORD'S command every month during the year excepting only July and August. Open air drills are always more beneficial than those held in drill-rooms. The close and heated air of our armories always tend to make in-door drills distasteful, if not positively unhealthy, while marching and counter-marching in the open air, and treading the solid and unyielding earth, inspires troops with a sense of enjoyment unknown on the barrack floor. The guides always learn more, being accustomed to the use of unequal distances, and made to rely more upon their own judgment in calculating the same. In drill-rooms a battalion marches round and round, like a squirrel in its cage, and become so habituated in the practice, that they are unwieldy when on parade in our streets or present at a brigade field day. It would take too much space for us to point out all the benefits to be derived from a series of open air drills, though every well-read military man cannot but be aware of them. The very fact that a battalion can be marched four times its own length across Tompkins-square, ought to convince everyone of the necessity of such drills, for nowhere else in New-York City can a regiment be marched so far in line of battle. In fact, for all extended movements, this new drill ground is invaluable, and it should be extensively used in executing such evolutions.

The objection to these open air drills will be made by business men, that they will necessitate a waste of valuable time, but with proper economy this may be avoided. During the recent Fenian excitement in Canada those volunteers who were at home in reserve, kept their uniforms and accoutrements at their offices and other places of business, and were thus enabled to attend their daily drill or parade without necessitating any extended absence from their usual avocations. This could be done in New York. On the day that the members of any one regiment were summoned to appear on drill, the uniform pants might be worn at the desk or at the bench, (as is frequently the case now,) and the other portions of the uniform donned in the office or the workshop when the hour for drill arrived. By these means the merchant or the clerk, the master workman or his employes would lose very little time in ten days in the year, and while contributing to the efficiency of their respective commands, would improve their health by vigorous out-door exercise. The drill itself should not last over an hour, and should include such extended movements as cannot receive proper attention in the drill-rooms. By this rule the entire time occupied by such a drill would not exceed three hours. There is no reason why battalion drills should not be held in Tompkins-square during the Winter months, for they would prove as beneficial, if not more so, than those held in the warmer months of the year. It is to be hoped that some action will be at once taken in this matter, so that the expense incurred in preparing the drill-ground may have some decided and visible return. There will be no excuse, hereafter, for our National Guard Regiments, and they should be held to a strict accountability for the benefits and privileges accorded them.

THE DRILL SEASON,

now fast approaching, appears to have aroused several of our leading regiments, and strenuous efforts are being made by nearly all the several commands in the First and Second Divisions to enter upon their series of Winter drills with full ranks and an increased confidence. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh, Fifty-fifth, Seventy-seventh, Sixty-ninth and Eighty-fourth Regiments are now nearly ready for the active assumption of regular weekly company and fortnightly battalion drills, and the belief is everywhere expressed that the incoming drill season of 1866-7 will far surpass its immediate predecessor in practical results. We hear, also, of energetic movements in the recruiting business, which efforts, in fact, have extended through the whole of the Summer just passed, and it is gratifying to know that they have been very successful. One reason for this apparent briskness in the recruiting business is the recent hubbub about the militia enrollment, with all its attendant mystifications and perplexities; the dread of the unknown penalties of their non-attention to the requirements of the Enrollment Act, urging many of our young men to enter the ranks of some respectable command, and so escape all further trouble and annoyance. This seems to be the only benefit actually achieved by this wholesale enrollment of our able-bodied citizens, or conscription, as some audaciously term it. Next month the actual drill season will positively open, and we would here urge upon the line officers in the First and Second Divisions the paramount necessity for a thorough system of squad drills. Each of the Duty Sergeants should be made responsible for the efficiency of the men under his command. One good way to insure this desirable result is to divide each company into four sections, each of which should be placed under the command of a Sergeant and two Corporals. The Fifth Sergeant takes the first section, the Fourth Sergeant the second, and so on from left to right, according to position in line. These squad drills should be employed to improve the men in the manual of arms and the position of the soldier, for many of our national guardsmen, even in good regiments, are sadly deficient in these essential particulars. A thorough course of squad drills would vastly improve nine-tenths of our City regiments, and the line officers would find their duties greatly lessened, while the field officers would be surprised at the result. Like everything else in this world, great results always flow from small beginnings, and military matters form no exception to the general rule. It was this practice that made the United States volunteers in the late war such heroic and distinguished soldiers, and which resulted in the final success of our arms. Squad drills, gentlemen, is what you require to make battalion drills successful.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH (ORANGEBURGH) REGIMENT.

In accordance with General Orders No. 2, dated Orangeburgh, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1866, the Fifty-seventh Regiment, Col. JAMES S. HARING, will assemble, armed and in full uniform for parade drill and martial improvement, at the hotel of LAWRENCE MEAD, in Upper Piermont, Orangetown, on Thursday, Sept. 20, next. Regimental line will be formed at 9:30 o'clock A. M., precisely. The field and staff (mounted) will report to the Commandant at 9:15 o'clock, at the above place, and the non-commissioned staff, field music, drum corps and commandants of companies to the Adjutant, at the same hour. WILLIAM C. PRALL having been appointed upon the regimental staff as Adjutant of this command, (*vice* SNEDIKER removed from District) he will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

THE COLONELCY OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Brig.-Gen. PHILIP S. CROOKE, commanding the Fifth Brigade, Second Division of the National Guard, announces in special orders, issued from his headquarters Aug. 22, that "Col. JAMES JOURDAN, having been duly elected Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment N. G., and having duly signified his acceptance, will take command. The commandant of the brigade congratulates the Thirteenth that their late Colonel is succeeded by so worthy and capable a commander. The glorious record of the Thirteenth is equally dear to the brigade as to its own members." Col. JOURDAN has issued the following brief order, dated Aug. 25, in relation to his election: "By virtue of election, and pursuant to orders from the General commanding brigade, I hereby assume command of the Thirteenth Regiment N. G."

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

In Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, the following announcements are made: Non-commissioned officers' drills will commence Wednesday, Sept. 12, and continue on each following Wednesday until further orders. In compliance with regimental orders, an election will be held at the Armory on Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M., to fill the office of Captain, and such other vacancies as may occur.

The compliment of a serenade was given on Sunday evening to Capt. GEORGE W. SAUER, Company C, Third Regiment Cavalry, by the members of his company and the regimental brass band under the leadership of Mr. GEO. JUNG. The music given on the occasion was of excellent quality, and peculiarly German in selection and tone. The delightful air of "Der Trompeter," with the solo of Bugler TRESHNER, was received with tumultuous applause. During the evening several eloquent speeches were delivered by Lieut.-Col. D. O. MINTON and others, and the festival poem in the German tongue, composed by Herr J. JONASSON, was received with cheers. Capt. SAUER performed the part of a host with ability, paying every possible attention to the wants of his numerous guests.

The members of Company B, Ninth Regiment, assembled on Sunday afternoon at No. 31 Dominick-street, as a funeral escort to the remains of their late comrade in arms, Private ISAAC HUTLER. The funeral *cortege* was an effective and imposing one.

Company G, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. E. GILON commanding, intend going on their regular annual excursion on Wednesday, the 19th inst. It is understood that this prosperous company will hold their annual festival at Morrisania, and no doubt they will succeed in eclipsing all former efforts of this kind. We trust they will be favored with propitious weather for the proposed holiday. Full particulars of the event can be learned from Capt. GILON or First Lieut. J. W. GEDNEY.

A special meeting of Company C, Second Regiment, was held on Friday evening at their rooms in Seventh-street, Major DECAUSSY in the chair. The purpose of the meeting was the election of three officers to fill vacancies, which resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. W. H. IRVING as Captain, Mr. G. M. MARSH, First Lieutenant, and Mr. T. C. LEWIS as Second Lieutenant. The Second Regiment is now being reorganized under Col. T. F. READ, and already numbers nearly 700 men.

A new company is being organized in the First Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) to take the letter D, now vacant. Rolls for signature will be at the armory, under charge of one of the officers, every evening in the week. Since the late parade, the public have taken an increased interest in the regiment, and everything promises well for a great advance in numbers during the coming drill season.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, commanding the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in General Orders No. 7, issued from Division Headquarters at Bay Vine, near Gloucester, Aug. 31, announces that on all occasions when the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia are called out, each officer and soldier who has served in the army or navy of the United States, shall be entitled to wear his corps badge, medal or other mark of distinction which he had a right to wear when in the army or navy, including the shoulder straps, indicative of the highest rank held by such officer or soldier.

New-York Military Agencies.

ALBANY, Sept. 3, 1866.

His Excellency R. E. Fenton, Governor of New-York :

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the past month :

Transportation furnished destitute soldiers	$39 25
Amount collected and paid claimants	6,804 73
No. of claims filed	494
No. of letters written	1,378
No. of letters received	1,256

I have the honor to state that this office has received valuable assistance from Major ANSON G. CHESTER, who was detailed for duty at Buffalo. He has been active and efficient in his attention to the claims of the soldiers at that point. Respectfully,

WILLIAM W. POST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.

His Excellency R. E. Fenton, Governor of New-York:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office for the last month:

Free transportation furnished destitute soldiers	$23 60
Amount collected and paid claimants	17,390 64
Number of claims received at this office	937
Number of claims filed with departments	268
Number of claims settled	145
Number of returns prepared for officers	45
Number of letters written	1,983
Number of letters received	2,370

I beg leave to take this opportunity of acknowledging the many obligations this office is under to Col. CHARLES W. DARLING, of your staff. Since the closing of the agency in New-York City, in April last, I have frequently communicated with him regarding matters, the parties interested residing in that City. Col. DARLING has responded with uniform courtesy and promptness. Respectfully, J. E. LEE.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Alderman McBrien.

LARCENY OF MAPS.

JAMES WILLIAMS, doing business at No. 23 Cortlandt-street, caused the arrest of CHARLES EGER yesterday morning, on a charge of stealing a quantity of maps, envelopes and circulars, valued in the aggregate at $100. It appears that the accused, who says he is a map mounter or finisher by trade, and resides in Third-street, was seen to carry off the stolen goods, and was followed by Officer MUNMAME, of the Second Precinct, who watched him go to a junk dealer's shop, and on going inside, found EGER tearing up the things preparatory to selling them as waste paper. He accordingly arrested him, and took him before the Court, when Mr. WILLIAMS making a formal complaint, the prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail. When recovered, the stolen maps and circulars were mutilated and almost worthless, and they were returned to the indignant owners.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

JOHN DUKE resides in the far West, and has only been in the metropolis for a few days. In his peregrinations about town on Friday night, Mr. DUKE met MARY MARKS and accompanied her home. After he reached MARY'S apartments, MARY quarreled with him, and having indulged her seeming passion in a torrent of abuse upon the bewildered and unfortunate DUKE, ran off and disappeared. On his recovering from his astonishment at this strange proceeding, Mr. DUKE was still further enlightened by discovering that his gold watch valued at $100 had been abstracted from his vest pocket. He made known the facts to Officer MARTINOT, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who ultimately succeeded in finding and arresting the vociferous MARY. On being arraigned before the acting magistrate yesterday morning the prisoner was committed for trial in default of $500 bail. She denied the charge, and the missing timekeeper was not recovered. MARY is 23 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resided in Greene-street.

THEFT OF A QUADRANT, &C.

A boy named CHARLES BOWDAL made a complaint of larceny against EDWARD COOKLEY, charging him with stealing a quadrant, a box of clothing and some books, valued in the aggregate at $40. The complainant stated that the property alleged to have been stolen belonged to his father, just deceased, and that he had inherited it. ANN COSTELLO, residing at No. 71 Cherry-street, testified to seeing the accused, who was arrested by Officer HORSMAN, of the Fourth Precinct, take the property. The prisoner was held for trial in default of bail, and the boy was sent to the House of Detention.

STRANGE ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN.

At the afternoon session of the Court, yesterday, ELIZABETH KELLY, of dashing appearance, made a complaint against SAMUEL J. SCHWARTZ, a merchant doing business at No. 202 Bowery, charging him with assault and battery, in that he had struck her several times in the face with his fist, and had attempted to throw her out of the window. The accused denied the charge in toto, and was seemingly quite anxious to make a counter charge of larceny against the fair complainant. This was, however, refused by the Court, and Mr. SCHWARTZ was held to answer the charge, being admitted to bail.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF SHIRTS.

Yesterday afternoon JOHN NOONAN, who appeared to be in a state of maudlin intoxication, walked into the clothing store of MARK LEVY, of No. 414 Broadway, and picking up two bundles of woolen shirts, of one dozen each, valued by the proprietor at $50, walked out. He was pursued, arrested and handed over to the custody of Officer WALKINSHAW, of the Broadway Squad. On being arraigned before the Court the prisoner was held for trial in default of bail. He stated that he was a traveling tinker.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A LANDLORD ROUGHLY USED AND ROBBED.

Mr. LOUIS BOCK, residing at No. 198 West Fortieth-street, has been for some time past the agent of houses Nos. 337, 339 and 347 East Ninth-street. It appears by his statement that on the afternoon of the 6th of the present month, he went to the house No. 347 to collect the rent, which was then overdue nearly a week. Among other tenants called upon in the house was a family named KENNEDY, consisting simply of a man and his wife, who lived upon the third floor. As he entered the room KENNEDY beckoned to him, and asked him to come to the window and sit down upon a trunk, which he did. He had only been sitting there a short time when a man named MCHENNY entered the room. The trio then commenced a vigorous assault upon Mr. BOCK. While KENNEDY and his wife were satisfied to use only their fists, the new comer drew a large knife with which he commenced to stab the complainant in the head and face, saying at the same time that he was bound to kill him. Meanwhile it is alleged, Mr. and Mrs. KENNEDY were encouraging MCHENNY in his brutal assault, crying all the time, "Give it to the d—d Dutchman, he's not dead yet." By this time Mr. BOCK had been considerably weakened and had fallen to the floor. Several times he endeavored to rise up, but each time he was pushed down by the KENNEDYS and stuck by MCHENNY. At last there was a lull in operations, Mrs. KENNEDY suggesting that it would be better not to kill him there, as it would be likely to get them into trouble if a dead man were found upon their premises. Taking advantage of the cessation of hostilities, BOCK made an effort and succeeded in reaching the open window, when he commenced to call for help, but was immediately pulled back by MCHENNY and again knocked down. He then became unconscious, and remained so for some time. Upon returning to consciousness again he found that $216 in United States notes, and a number of rent receipts in blank, had been abstracted from his pocket. He immediately arose, rushed to the window, and leaped to the sidewalk. While lying there MCHENNY came to him and handed him the receipts, and asked him if they were his. He replied yes, and asked for the money that was in the same package. MCHENNY made no reply to the question [illegible]. On the [illegible] of these facts the KENNEDYS and MCHENNY were arrested and yesterday brought before Justice DODGE, who committed them for trial in default of [illegible] each.

ANOTHER CAR CONDUCTOR IN TROUBLE.

Yesterday morning a Mr. CHAS. NICOLLSON, residing at No. 269 Spring-street, got into one of the Eighth-avenue cars with a friend, to ride down town. When the conductor, whose name is SAMUEL CAMPBELL, asked for the fare, Mr. NICOLLSON offered him eleven cents, which he refused to take. Mr. NICOLLSON refused to give him any more, as he had thus offered him even more than the legal amount required. At this juncture the conductor became fiery, seized Mr. NICOLLSON by the collar, and kicked him off the car, and as the unfortunate passenger's face happened to be toward the conductor, he received a very severe kick in the pit of the stomach. CAMPBELL was immediately arrested and, followed by an indignant crowd, conveyed before Justice DODGE, who held him in the sum of $600 bail to answer at the General Sessions. The bail was promptly furnished by R. G. FARMER, Esq.

ROBBING A BOARDER.

HUGH MCGOWAN keeps a boarding-house at No. 322 West Thirty-third-street. Among other boarders was one JAMES CONLON, who has been for some time employed in an up-town coal-yard office. One day last week CONLON went out of the house, leaving his vest hanging up in his room, and $80 in United States notes therein. On his return he discovered to his surprise that the money had been taken from his pocket. Suspicion fell upon MCGOWAN, and upon searching him one of the bills, of the denomination of $5, was found upon him, which was immediately identified by the owner, from the fact that it had his name written upon the back in pencil. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of the required bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

STEALING WATCHES.

EPENETUS DEVOE, who is alleged to be a professional thief, walked into the jewelry-store of Mr. RICHARD RHEIM, No. 255 Third-avenue, on the 28th of July, and asked to look at some watches. Mr. RHEIM opened the case, and handed him a gold, double-case-hunting watch worth $150, and another worth $50, with which DEVOE immediately ran away, and before the owner could get out of the store he was out of sight. The other day Mr. RHEIM met him in the street, and caused his arrest. Yesterday he was brought before Justice KELLY, and committed for trial.

Card from Rev. Garrett Haulenbeek.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

No. 246 HENRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

I beg that you will have the goodness to say through your columns that I am not the person referred to in your police reports of to-day, as having been connected with others in the theft of a sail boat from the Battery on the 24th of August.

Yours, truly, GARRETT HAULENBEEK.

CHOLERA.

The following new cases of cholera were reported yesterday.

1. ELIZABETH ST. CLAIR, aged 28, Ireland, No. 336 Water-street. Sent to Hospital.
2. JOHANNA KENNEDY, aged 24, Ireland, No. 49 Mulberry-street. Died at Hospital.
3. JAMES SEELEY, aged 23, Ireland, No. 391 Greenwich-street. Died Sept. 7.
4. MARY CONNOLLY, aged 40, Ireland, Fifty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue. Died Sept. 7.
5. MICHAEL STEIN, aged 62, Germany, No. 201 West Forty-first-street.
6. LEVI OSTRANDER, aged 35, No. 140 Cherry-street.
7. JOHN RUSSELL, aged 27, United States, No. 201 West Forty-first-street.
8. BARBARA PARDEE, aged 27, Germany, No. 273 West Fifty-fifth-street.

CERTIFICATES OF DEATH

were granted for the burial of the following-named persons who died of cholera:

1. BRIDGET GRADY, aged 23, No. 31 Roosevelt-street.
2. JACOB A. STEMLER, aged 59, No. 2,108 Second-avenue.
3. MARIA GEIGER, aged 10, One Hundred and Sixth-street.

LETTER FROM DR. HARRIS.

The following letter, furnishing interesting statistics in regard to cholera in this country, was sent to the Board of Health yesterday:

To the President Metropolitan Board of Health :

SIR: Every step in the progress of cholera in the United States is proving how vitally important it is to give vigilant sanitary care to the first cases and the earliest stages of choleraic diarrhœa, and how necessary to destroy or disinfect the discharges of the cholera sick. Experience is reaffirming this truth which your Board and its staff of sanitary officers accepted at an early day. Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, the river steamboats, from the Gulf to St. Paul's, Memphis, Helena, and now the negro quarters of New-Orleans, and the boat landings and plantations of the lower parishes of Louisiana, have reported facts in the infectious progress of cholera that strongly confirm the principles upon which the Metropolitan Board of Health has conducted its warfare against this scourge.

CHOLERA WEST AND SOUTH.

In Chicago, a Mormon emigrant, *en route* from the East, was conveyed, in collapse, to the County Hospital, and after forty-eight hours the infective matter sprang into activity and destroyed seventeen residents of that institution in nine days. Sanitary care has arrested the malady there as it did on Blackwell's and Ward's Islands. In Savannah, New-Orleans and the river towns the lower classes of negroes are the principal sufferers. The New-Orleans and Shreveport packet *Louis d'Or*, on a recent trip to Shreveport, La., lost twenty-four boat hands, all negroes, and buried them at the various landings. In Memphis twenty-one negroes died of cholera last Friday, and in New-Orleans the same number of same class died last Saturday. Sanitary neglect and overcrowding is the reputed cause of this election of the colored people by the epidemic. From St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago the latest reports show a decided abatement of the epidemic. Powerful thunder storms have just swept over that region of the great valley. Nashville and several interior towns have been reached by the epidemic since the 25th of August. A correspondent in Augusta, Ga., states that coal-tar and waste lime from the gas-houses have been used in that city to disinfect all drains and ditches. This is an example that should be imitated. The sanitary authorities of Liverpool have for two months past resorted to dilute carbolic acid (crude, CALVERT'S, No. 5,) to sprinkle infected courts and streets. The former visitations of cholera in the Mississippi Valley have proved that the epidemic tends to linger through the second year, and even longer, in its chief centres there. A visit to those cities last year has shown us reasons why this habit of cholera infection may be repeated, unless the doctrine of disinfection and active sanitary works should prevail throughout the country.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

There are important facts to communicate concerning cholera in Europe; but what most concerns New-York, and will be most gratifying, is the fact that the epidemic has very rapidly diminished in London and in the ports of England. A leader in the London *Times* of Aug. 25, says: "Cholera has practically ceased to be a mysterious disease. Our ignorance, indeed, of its pathology remains almost as great as ever, and it is doubted by the most impartial observers whether we have made any real advance in ascertaining the proper treatment of the malady. But we do know with remarkable certainty the source from which it is derived and the means by which it is spread. Its poison lies in the discharges from cholera patients when in a state of decomposition." The returns of the Registrar-General present the following numerical record of the rise and subsidence of the London epidemic. Counting the total number of deaths from cholera and diarrhœal diseases, week by week, the scale runs as follows:

	Total.	Of which Cholera gave.
Week ending July 7	105	3
Week ending July 14	182	32
Week ending July 21	567	346
Week ending July 28	1,251	904
Week ending Aug. 4	1,407	1,053
Week ending Aug. 11	1,045	781
Week ending Aug. 18	649	Not received.

SUMMARY OF CASES IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Let us turn now to our own experience, as presented in the following schedule, showing the gradual rise and subsidence of the mortality from cholera and the total of diarrhœal diseases during July and August:

NEW-YORK.			BROOKLYN.		
Including all the County Institutions. Week Ending—	Cholera	Cholera and all Diarrhœal Maladies	Exclusive of the Kings County Institutions. Week ending—	Cholera	Cholera and all Diarrhœal Maladies
July 7	3	113	July 7	1	51
July 14	11	256	July 14	9	107
July 21	11	458	July 21	22	178
July 28	48	345	July 28	41	139
Aug. 4	239	518	Aug. 4	68	171
Aug. 11	268	518	Aug. 11	108	198
Aug. 18	137	387	Aug. 18	90	182
Aug. 25	114	355	Aug. 25	54	135
Sept. 1	50	231	Sept. 1	21	81
Total of 9 weeks	871	3,174	Total of 9 weeks	413	1,239

These figures presents to us the sliding scale of the epidemic in the Metropolitan centre of population in Europe and America. We shall soon be able to present similar records from the various cities in which cholera is now prevailing. The fact that from the farther provinces of Russia to the Mississippi, across half the globe's circumference, this scourge has, by facilities of modern travel, reached its chosen fields and its highest prevalence in the same months of the same year; the fact that the best medical authorities and the most conservative journalists, and, at last, an International Conference of physicians and public men, have, upon evidence, declared their full belief in the specific preventive measures which sanitary science has found trustworthy, and now their results give practical interest to all records we are gathering of the present visitation. Respectfully,

E. HARRIS,
Cor. Secretary Met. Board of Health.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1866.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

Only one case—that of Mrs. MARY MCCRANE, aged 30, who died of the epidemic at her residence, No. 22 Bridge-street—was reported to the Board of Health yesterday.

The record for Friday shows that the total number of burial permits granted were 23, of which 2 died of cholera, 7 of cholera infantum, dysentery and 1 cholera [illegible], 1 of other specific diseases, and 13 of all other diseases.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ACTIVE VS. EAGLE.

The Eagles and Actives played the first of a home and home series at Hoboken yesterday, the result being a victory for the Actives by a score of 29 to 10, in a game of eight innings. Good play was shown on both sides, but in a majority of the innings the Eagles outfielded their opponents. ROONEY, of the Actives, made a pretty one-hand catch in the fourth inning, a double play at second base being the result. The in-field of the Eagles was nicely kept, and KANE, N. B. SHAFFER and NORTON were very efficient, the short-stopping of the former being the feature of the game. WALKER'S pitching was up to his highest mark of last season, and if he had been well supported in the field, the Eagles would have made very few runs. The score is as follows:

EAGLE.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.
Reed, 2d b.	4	1	Roony, c. f.	2	4
Stevens, p.	2	2	Morand, l. f.	3	5
W. B. Shaffer, l. f.	3	0	Haines, r. f.	2	3
Norton, 1st b.	2	1	Collins, 3d b.	4	2
N. B. Shaffer, 3d b.	1	3	Stockman, s. s.	1	4
Demarest, c. f.	4	1	T. Kelly, 2d b.	3	3
Dunlap, r. f.	4	0	Eaton, 1st b.	2	3
Kane, s. s.	3	2	W. Kelly, c.	4	2
Hicks, c.	3	0	Walker, p.	3	3
Total	24	10	Total	24	29

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Eagle	1	2	4	0	1	0	0	2	—10
Active	13	3	0	1	0	0	6	6	—29

Flycatches—Eagle, 8; Active, 7.
Out on Foul Balls—Eagle, 5; Active, 6.
Passed Balls—HICKS, 9; KELLY, 5.
Home Runs—T. KELLY, 1.
Umpire—Mr. DENNEAD, of the National Club of Jersey City.
Scorers—Messrs. KELLY and WILLIAMSON.
Time of Game—2 hours and 20 minutes.

BASE-BALL "CHAMPIONSHIP" OF ALBANY.

The second and decisive match for the championship of Sturgeondom, played on the 5th instant, deserves particular notice, because of the following facts: The Unions, of Lansingburgh, lately beat the Mutuals, of New-York; the Albany Nationals have just beaten the Unions, and now the Nationals have been badly beaten by the Knickerbockers. It will be seen that close playing characterized the game, for on nine consecutive innings only three runs were made by the Nationals. The Knickerbockers gave their opponents five successive "goose eggs." We append the score:

NATIONALS.	Outs.	Runs.	KNICKS.	Outs.	Runs.
Sprague, 3d b.	4	1	Bliss, 1st b.	4	2
Bush, c.	5	0	Powers, s. s.	2	4
Rose, 2d b.	2	1	Crawford, 3d b.	4	2
Waddell, p.	3	1	Grace, c.	3	2
Wolverton, s.s.	3	1	Umplaby, 2d b.	5	2
Lansing, 1st b.	3	1	Whitney, r. f.	1	3
McClure, r. f.	4	0	Brumaghim, l. f.	3	2
Ertzberger, l. f.	1	1	Lamoure, c. f.	4	2
Johnson, c. f.	2	2	Ford, p.	1	2
Total	27	8	Total	27	21

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
National	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	—8
Knicks	3	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	7	—21

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EARLY BIRDS.—Detective STILLWELL, of the Second Ward Police, yesterday morning arrested three young men, named ALBERT MILLER, JOHN SMITH and PETER SIMS, charged with being shoplifters. It is alleged that these three men have been in the habit recently of visiting down-town stores early in the morning, when no one would be present but the porters. MILLER, with white cravat around his neck and spectacles on nose, would represent that they were from the country, and being anxious to do some early trading would wait until the clerks came in. Deceived by this plausible story, the busy porters would resume their labors, and the three rogues would embrace the opportunity of appropriating such goods as were available and, making their escape. By this ruse several stores have recently been robbed of goods to a large amount by these men. Yesterday Officers STILLWELL, SNYDER and VAN NAME got on track of the men, and after some time spent in watching them, caught them in the act of committing a larceny. In their possession was found two valuable gold watches and chains, valued at $500, for which owners are wanted at the Second Ward Station-house. The thieves will be held at the station-house until Monday morning, when they will be shown up to the merchants and their employes in that ward. After that their pictures will be taken and the prisoners sent to court for examination.

ACCIDENTS.—Late on Friday afternoon JOSEPH FLEMING, 15 years of age, residing in Fifty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, fell through the hatchway of premises No. 178 Hester-street, occupied by Messrs. BLACK & Co., and was seriously injured. He was taken home by the employes of the firm.....SARAH HOLLEY, residing at No. 8 Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn, had her foot crushed, at the corner of Liberty and William streets, yesterday morning, by a cart belonging to A. B. WOOD, of No. 57 Maiden-lane. She was taken home by friends. ....On Friday evening a team of horses, driven by H. R. BRADBURY, of No. 359 West Thirty-second-street, became frightened and ran away, on the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, and ran down the avenue. In their mad flight they destroyed the wagon and seriously injured the driver. Both horses were caught uninjured.....PETER DOYLE, residing at No. 8 Clarkson-street, was seriously injured by being thrown from his wagon on Friday evening, by a collision with a Hudson River Railroad dummy-engine, in West-street, near Twelfth. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital for treatment.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. T. C. Fletcher, Missouri, Gen. Granger, U. S. A., Rev. A. B. Atkins, Philadelphia, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Upton, U. S. A., Gen. M. Miller, Missouri, Gen. S. P. Simpson, Missouri, and B. Perley Poole, Newport, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ira Harris, Albany, Jay Cooke, Philadelphia, Gen. James T. Whitney, Boston, Hon. J. C. Hale, Ohio, and Dr. J. C. Mott, Alabama, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. W. Palmer, U. S. A., Gen. Rutherford, U. S. A., Col. Ludington, U. S. A., Bishop Blanchet, Washington, Gen. Walbridge, U. S. A., and J. Minor Botts, Virginia, are at the Astor House. Gen. Barnum, Syracuse, and Hon. W. Wines, Clarksville, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

BURGLARS SURPRISED.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the store of Messrs. MCMINTY & CAMPBELL, No. 541 Ninth-avenue, was discovered to have been entered by burglars, who gained their entrance by the fan-light over the door in Forty-third-street. After reaching the interior the thieves blew open the safe, but on hearing an alarm given by Officer CORNELL, of the Twenty-second Precinct, they succeeded in making their escape, taking nothing with them.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—At 6:30 o'clock last evening EDWARD WILSON, 27 years of age, and a native of Ireland, fell from the fourth story window of his residence, No. 560 Second-avenue, and was seriously injured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer BROUGHTON, of the Twenty-first Precinct.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—About 6:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 26th day of August last, a large party of men gathered about the house of ALEXANDER ELLIOTT, in the town of Westchester, Westchester County, the scene of the brutal murder of Miss ELLEN HICKS, with the avowed intention, as they expressed themselves, of killing ELLIOTT. Five of the party, MICHAEL KEARNS, PATRICK MCCARTY, RICHARD LEWIS, MARKS SKINNON and OWEN FITZPATRICK were the ringleaders and broke down the gate and fences of ELLIOTT, effecting an entrance into his yard, loudly calling for ELLIOTT to show himself, and said that they would take his life. He, however, kept out of their reach. The party found in the yard a young man, GERARDUS DOTY, a friend of ELLIOTT'S. They knocked him down, and then beat, kicked and stoned him until he was insensible, and bruised and blackened in a fearful manner. ELLIOTT now came on the scene of conflict, with a heavy Colt's revolver in his hand. He fired one barrel to intimidate the brutal assailants. The cowardly assassins then fled, leaving DOTY bleeding on the ground, when he was picked up and taken into the house. ELLIOTT immediately thereafter applied to THOMAS J. BYRNE, Esq., Justice of the Peace of the town, for a warrant, which was placed in the hands of the Police of the Thirty-second Sub-precinct. They arrested LEWIS and FITZPATRICK on the next day. The three others have not yet been arrested. LEWIS and FITZPATRICK were committed to the County Jail in default of $4,000 bail; but subsequently procuring sureties they were released. KEARNS and MCCARTY were with the party of soldiers who so brutally murdered Miss HICKS on the morning of the 3d of August, and were with them at the time of the assault on ELLIOTT at MURRAY'S on that night. The rest of the party were their friends.

GRADING OF THE STREETS IN MELROSE.—In the matter of the opening and grading of thirteen streets and four avenues in the village of Melrose, town of Morrisania, the Board of Town Trustees on the opening of the bids, found that P. H. VAN BRUNT & Co. were the lowest bidders. The bidding by them was for earth excavation 21 cents per cubic yard ; for rock $1 50; for filling, 50 cents, and for the building of culverts, $5 per foot. They were awarded the contract on perfecting their bonds for the performance of the work. JAMES KELLEY, of Morrisania, and ELIJAH W. GARDNER, of Harlem, became the sureties for the contractors to the amount of $20,000. VAN BRUNT & Co. will immediately commence the work, and by the time another year shall roll around, Melrose will have as fine and well-graded streets and avenues as any village in this State.

A CRUEL RETURN FOR A NIGHT'S LODGING.—A man by the name of JOHN KAUFMAN applied to Dr. LEIRNER, of Elton-street, Melrose, for a night's lodging. The Doctor being acquainted with him gave him a good, comfortable bed to sleep in. In the morning the man left, taking with him a gold watch which he thought would be a good souvenir of the Doctor's hospitality. The Doctor soon missed his watch and pursued KAUFMAN to the City, where he was found by an officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct at the Shakespeare Hotel. He had pawned the watch at No. 304 Grand-street for $8 and had sold the ticket for $4. He was taken to Morrisania and examined yesterday morning before Justice HAUPTMAN, and committed to White Plains Jail for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—A PHYSICIAN IS KNOCKED DOWN AND RELIEVED OF SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.—Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a stranger called at the house of Dr. JOSEPH B. JONES, in Clinton-avenue, near Greene-avenue, and representing that a friend of his (the stranger's) having been dangerously wounded, required his professional services as speedily as possible, at the Montauk Saloon, foot of Fulton-street, which is some two miles distant from the doctor's residence. The Doctor accompanied the man without unnecessary delay, and on arriving at the place designated, found a man in company with another who had been cut across the back of the hand, apparently with a knife. The wound, although evidently painful, was by no means of so dangerous a character as might have been supposed. The Doctor not having the required remedies at hand, proceeded to the office of Dr. GRAY, in Sands-street, near Fulton-street, where the wound was bound up, and the party left in company with the Doctor, who was informed by the injured man that he had no money to pay him for his services then, but would make it all right on some future occasion. They stated that they were neighbors, and resided in Tillary-street, near Gold, which was on the Doctor's way to his home. Previous to going to Dr. GRAY'S office, however, Dr. JONES called for some oysters at the saloon where he found the man, and drawing out his wallet to pay for them, exposed a large roll of bills. The trio accompanied him to Gold-street, where he intended to take a car, but on reaching the corner of High-street, his patient forgot that he had been injured, and with the other two committed a violent assault upon the Doctor, knocking him to the sidewalk. His wallet, containing over $700 in greenbacks, was abstracted, and the assailants ran away. On regaining his feet the doctor found his gold watch lying on the sidewalk, which he picked up and made his way to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house, where he related the circumstances above narrated. It appears that on the previous day he had a check for $780 cashed at one of the City banks, and some one of the party having doubtless seen him draw the money, the plan they so successfully carried out was concocted for the purpose of robbing him.

TENEMENT HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE AND ARREST ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.—About 11:30 o'clock on Friday night a fire occurred in a woodshed attached to a frame tenement house on the corner of Dean-street and Rochester-avenue, new Brooklyn. The flames communicated to the house, which was completely destroyed, together with the contents. The owner of the premises is Mr. CHARLES LEWIS, a colored man. His loss is estimated at $4,000, No insurance. Besides the family of Mr. LEWIS, the house was occupied by the families of ALEX. HALSEY, loss $50; JAMES MASON, loss $100; Mrs. SMITH, loss $200; and Mrs. CARR, loss $100. None of the property was insured. A German, named CHARLES H. W. KELLER, having recently been dispossessed by the owner, threatened, as is alleged, to have satisfaction, and having been seen coming from the shed before the flames were discovered, was arrested on suspicion of arson.

FIGHT BETWEEN BROTHERS—THE WIFE OF ONE OF THEM THROWN OUT OF A SECOND-STORY WINDOW.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday night, two brothers, named JAMES and FRANCIS MCCUE, got into a fight in the apartments occupied by the former at No. 71 Main-street. The wife of JAMES interposed, and attempted to draw him away from his brother, which so irritated the husband that he seized her and pitched her out of a rear second-story window. She fell a distance of about fifteen feet, striking upon her head and fracturing her skull. Her spine was also seriously injured. She was subsequently conveyed to the City Hospital, and the husband was arrested and committed to await the result of the injuries.

FELL FROM A BUILDING.—Yesterday afternoon a carpenter named WILLIAM CHAMBERS, employed on a building in Brooklyn-avenue, near Atlantic-avenue, fell through the beams of the second floor into the cellar, and sustained a fracture of one shoulder and other serious injuries. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—Coroner SANFORD, of Newark, held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of a little boy 7 years of age, named MARK L. COATS, son of CHANDLER C. COATS, master mechanic of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, residing at No. 33 North Canal-street, who was run over and killed by the cars at the depot freight house in Market-street. The child was seen about the freight house during the afternoon, while the cars were being unloaded, and it is supposed that he either fell under the wheels as the cars were about leaving, or that he had been playing beneath them, unconscious that they were about to start. There was no direct knowledge, however, as to how the accident happened. The left leg was crushed from the body down, and the left arm cut off. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

MELANCHOLY CASE.—The daughter of a very respectable lady, for many years an esteemed resident of Jersey City, became insane and was sent to the County Almshouse on Snake Hill. Three or four days since, during a more than ordinary mental aberration, she escaped from confinement and wandered away from the institution. After a protracted search she was found in the woods by Overseer FISCHER in a deplorable condition, being without bonnet and shoes, with very little clothing, and half starved. She was taken back to her old quarters and properly cared for.

A STAMPEDE.—At the meeting of the Newark Common Council, on Friday night, Alderman HAYS introduced a resolution, welcoming the Southern loyalists to Newark to-morrow. Alderman PETERS made some remarks of a disrespectful nature in reference to those gentlemen, and all the Democratic members—with the exception of Alderman WESTERVELT—made a stampede from the Common Council Chamber, thus compelling the Board to adjourn for want of a quorum.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED HORSE-THIEF.—Yesterday forenoon a man named JOHN HEPFIELD was arrested at the Market-street depot, in Newark, by Officer P. C. SMITH, on suspicion of having stolen a fine bay horse which he was riding. When questioned he told contradictory stories, and being unable to give any satisfactory account of himself, he was consequently placed in the lock-up.

BURGLARY AND ASSAULT.—On Thursday night the residence of JAMES HAWTHORNE, No. 138 Lock-street, Newark, was burglariously entered through a window, and the sum of $73 was taken from a pair of pantaloons pockets. Mr. H. had an encounter with the burglar, and came off second best, having received two black eyes.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A man named HUSK, of Caldwell, gave his horse a most unmerciful beating in Broad-street, Newark, on Friday afternoon, for which he was arrested, and upon being taken before Justice KIRKPATRICK, was fined $10 and the costs of prosecution.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new edifice now being built for the Fairmount Baptist Church, in Bank-street, Newark, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on Wednesday next, at 3 P. M. The building will be 57 feet wide and 87 feet deep.

DROWNED IN A CISTERN.—A child four years of age, son of JOB DECAMP, No. 11½ Baldwin-street, while playing around a cistern a couple of days since, accidentally fell in and was drowned. Nearly an hour elapsed before the occurrence became known.

THE LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.—Gen. A. J. HAMILTON, and other distinguished Southern loyalists, are to address the citizens of Newark to-morrow evening, (Monday,) in Market-place.

A FOOT RACE.—JOHN THOMAS, of Newark, and the "Mill Boy" of Paterson, will run a race for $1,000 a side, to-morrow, (Monday,) at the Orange track.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 8.—*In steamship Wm. Penn, for London*—H. Cain, Henry Watterson and wife, Lucie Mennier, Miss Rebecca Lear, Mrs. E. Cutts and child, Joseph Julius Mahony and wife, Miss Mary J. Madge, Fredk. Manser, Miss Emily Lincoln, Geo. W. Wilkes, A. Rippier, B. D. Leon, E. J. Hewitt, Martha Whitehead, Eliza Whitehead, Rev. Stephen Kay, J. Biggs, Harriet Warrington, Miss Maria Emmens, Geo. H. Crowe, Jas. Whitehead, Miss Margaret Chevalier, Thomas Lomas, Wm. H. Thomas, A. Rawlings, Mrs. Leon, Fredk. Roughton, Julia Roughton, John Roughton, Wm. Roughton, Jane Jewell, Solomon Asher, Miss Sally Clinch, Robt. Mills, Mary Henry, Charlotte Henry, J. O. Neill, Anna Shay, Charles Gaggstotter, Jno. Berry, Stephen Savage, G. A. Rees, John Smith, A. F. Meker, Jno. B. Alls, W. H. Ores, G. C. Huts, and others in the steerage.

SEPT. 8.—*In steamship City of New-York for Liverpool*—Mrs. R. Lafferty, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Doolittle, Geo. McHenry and wife, Prof. Silvister and wife of London; Capt. Heggar, Rev. P. Conway, John M. Higgins, Luther Jones, W. L. Jenkins, Jr., William O. Egleston, Mr. Shiff, R. Kinley, S. Hewson, Francis Connolly and friend, of Philadelphia; Jas. B. Stagh, S. Van Pragg, of Boston, Henry J. Adams, wife and child, John G. Marshall, James Armstrong, F. Stone, wife and child, Samuel Curnock, H. B. A. Duncan, Rev. F. O. McDermott, of Boston, George Conway, of Charleston, Mrs. Lance and nephew, of London, G. Philpotts, Mrs. E. Craigh, Henry Shark, John Bennett and wife, John King, Edward Bridge, of London, Thos. Hawthorn, and others in the steerage.

SEPT. 8.—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Europe*—Mrs. E. Downing, New-York; J. J. Corrigan, San Francisco; J. N. Swankie, New-York; Miss E. Heffron, New-York; M. Reardan, England; W. Groundrill, New-York; J. W. Belton, New-York; Mr. Power, New-York; Mrs. Power, New-York; Mrs. Alex. Lemcke, Cincinnati; D. C. Lucas, New-York; Mrs. Alex. Lemcke, Cincinnati, and 110 in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—J. L. Simpkins and servant, James Gleason, Mrs. Ann Donlay, Miss Clara Greenwood, Miss Kate Williams, Miss Lizzie Wilson, Miss Woodray, R. Estes, Alfred Adams, John Gray, wife and child; F. Ware and wife, Alex. Noble, That. Fisher, D. T. Gibbons, John Burk, Peter Brezette, R. A. Sclater, Alex. Pratt, A. B. Smyth, Mrs. Ossenheimer, J. Meier, wife and two children; Dr. E. Lighthart, S. Page Edmondt, A. Knight and wife, Mrs. C. L. Keene, Mrs. A. Strong, C. F. Crock, J. W. Hawkins, J. P. White and lady, Hugh Rensler, M. Lively, M. C. Hollorray, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. D. Daniami and daughter, F. Seiff, A. B. Woodworth, Mrs. Patterson, C. W. Cooper, Mrs. W. Miller, Mr. Baum, Mrs. Pastor, Mr. Kitio, Mrs. A. B. Wing, Mr. Patterson and two children.

In steamship Tampico, for Vera Cruz—Count Bessequier, Sebastian Wimmert, Chas. de Rameau, Consul of Spain at Vera Cruz, Mrs. Mertens, 2 children and servant, Mr. Degollado, Mrs. Degollado, P. Salvotti, John Keller, John E. Weidmheimer, L. W. Inghardt, Thos. Wood, Gabriel de Novales, J. Vidal.

In steamship Corsica, for Nassau—Miss V. Burnside, Nassau; Mrs. Wall, Nassau; Ensign Lindo, Ensign Macdonald, H. E. Kemp, Nassau; Miss Kemp, Miss C. E. W. Kemp, Nassau; L. Christ, V. Vaso, New-York; Mrs. Dwyer and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sweeting and two children, J. R. Charlon, S. O. Johnson, Nassau; C. P. Traab, Cuba; Lieut. F. A. Stewart, First West India Regiment; Mrs. T. Lloyd, Miss Hayward, Nassau; T. E. Mott, New-York; Fred. Fowler, Jas. Russell, N. Mitchell.

In steamship Geo. Washington, for New-Orleans—A. [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—Dr. J. S. Boies, E. M. Cressey and wife, A. Delas, F. Palmelee, J. M. Thompson, C. A. Lee, L. M. Nelson, G. C. Nelson, Miss A. Atkinson, C. W. Bronson, A. K. Tweedy, Mrs. S. A. Fosey, Misses Emma, Georgia and Caroline Foley, G. B. Sanderson, R. Blauvelt, C. O. Spicer and wife, Miss Laura Spicer, M. L. Hurd, J. B. Corning, O. Lachenstein.

In steamship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—Mrs. Lee and 2 children, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Brewhard, Mr. Loomis, Mr. Lee, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. French.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 34 | Sun sets..... 6 20 | Moon sets..... 6 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 53 | Gov. Island. 8 42 | Hell Gate... 10 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Huntsville, Ryder, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Alabama, Limeburner, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Wm. Penn, (Br.,) Billings, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Napoleon III., (Fr.,) Bocande, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; Tampico, (Fr.,) Peirart, Vera Cruz, Geo. Mackenzie; Thames, Swift, Washington, D. C.; Merrimack, Van Tice, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co; Veteran, Spencer, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co; Eutaw, Razard, Newbern, Garrison & Allen; Catherine Whiting, Baker, Wilmington, C. H. Pierson; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co; Washington, Chichester, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; J. S. Green, Fairchild, Georgetown, S. C., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Steamers M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships May Queen, (Meck.,) Mundt, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Adolphine, (Brem.,) Bartels, Bremen, Garrelts & Meyer.

Bark Arletta, Colcord, Turks Island, E. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs Flora, (Br.,) Mayo, Vera Cruz, E. Sanchez y Dolz; Lima, Perkins, Elizabethport, Peabody & Mills; Ilani Fleischer, (Ital.,) Casta, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners S. C. Evans, Jayne, St. Mark's, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; M. C. Compton, Duprey, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ida J., (Br.,) Sadler, St. John, N. B., Holyoke & Murray; Neveda, Doughty, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Gersh Banker, Ellis, Demarara, Miller & Houghton; C. & N. Rogers, Mott, Norfolk, Va., N. L. McCready & Co; Pointer, Nichols, Providence, G. S. Stranahan; Hero, Small, Salem; Belle, Cubberly, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Eliza Frances, Sawyer, Philadelphia, G. L. Hatch, Matanzas, Kilby, Philadelphia, G. L. Hatch; Paragon, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes.

Sloops Emerald, Havens, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown, Nic., Sept. 1, with mdse. and 610 passengers to North American Steamship Co. Sept. 3, James N. Holtan, died, aged 60 years. Sept. 4, Thos. G. Graham, aged 5 months, and were buried at sea.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Sept. 5, 9 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Passed steamship San Salvador, passing up the river. 6th, at 3:30 P. M., off Cape Lookout, passed steamship Nightingale, bound S. 7th, 1 P. M., lat. 37 30, lon. 74 40, passed steamship Herman Livingston, bound S.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans 2d inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co

Steamship Louisa Moore, Smith, Newbern, N. C., 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Thames, Swift, Washington, D. C., 51 hours with mdse. to R. Lowden.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Orpheus, (of Boston,) Crowell, Batavia May 11, Java Head 13th, with mdse. to Crocker & Wood. Was off the Cape of Good Hope 14 ds., with a succession of westerly gales; since has had light winds and calms.

Bark Windward, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Eldridge, Paquica, Chili, May 8, with guano to R. O. Ferguson. June 16, during a heavy gale from N. W., shipped a sea which carried away a portion of the starboard bulwarks and broke two of the deck-beams, causing the deck to leak badly. Passed Cape Horn June 26; since has had fine weather.

Bark Courser, (of Stockton, Me.,) Dickey, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to Calvin Adams.

Bark Cumberland, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Parker, Antwerp July 21, Flushing 24th, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Fannie Kircher, (Oldg.,) Rossini, Singapore 133 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 1, St. Helena 14th. May 2, in Gaspar Straits, spoke Fr. bark Dennis, from Hong Kong for Havana, with coolies, 22 ds. out.

Bark Horace Beals, Blankinship, Cedar Keys, Fla., 18 ds., with cedar to C. L. Colby.

Bark Aucela Carolina, (Ital.,) Culotta, Palermo 65 ds., with fruit, &c., to Manara & Co.

Brig Pomona, (of Richmond,) Brown, Boston 15 ds., with mdse.; is bound to Galveston; put into this port in distress, having on the 29th ult., when 300 miles E. of Sandy Hook, had a heavy gale, during which carried away fore and main topmasts and other light spars; since then has had a succession of light head winds and calms.

Brig H. C. Brooks, Boyce, Pensacola, via Key West 15 ds., with lumber to Edmiston Bros. 4th inst., lat. 37 42, lon. 74 25, saw the wreck of a vessel, apparently a fore-and-aft schooner, with masts about 20 feet above water.

Brig Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Jacksonville 13 ds., with cotton, &c., to Peck & Church.

Brig Garibaldi, (Port.,) Campos, Oporto 38 ds., with wine, &c., to J. Osborn.

Brig Charles Heath, (of Islesboro,) Wyman, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Hiram Abiff, (of Wiscasset, Me.,) Pilletts, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. Left no vessels.

Brig Markland, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Harding, Bridgeport, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to J. L. Overton. Left no vessels

Schr. Mary, (Br.,) Vieale, Bathurst, Africa, 42 ds., with nuts, &c., to E. R. Ware & Co.

Schr. Virginia Price, Spates, Hilton Head 5 ds., with old iron, &c., to Isaac Hall.

Schr. Republic, Soule, New-Bedford, with oil to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. John Boynton, Reed, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Pease, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Antelope, Brown, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Ocean Star, Haskell, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Union, Averill, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Keren Happuch, ——, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Bella Peck, ——, New-London, for Albany.

Schr. Panther, Nickerson, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Lockhart, Fall River.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, ——, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, D. C.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships America, Hibernia, Allemannia, Tampico, Napoleon III., City of New-York, Pennsylvania, Wm. Penn, Corsica, Veteran, Alabama, Quaker City, Cambria, Huntsville, Merrimac, George Washington, Eutaw, Catherine Whiting, Niagara, Hatteras.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 8—Arr. steamer Mary Sanford, New-York; ship Sea Gull, Africa; barks Duepelan, Mauritius; Ellan, Bathurst; Warren Hallet, Africa; [illegible] Baltimore; brigs Nellie Hastings, Cronstadt; [illegible] Glen, Havana; Isabella Jewett, Carribean Sea; [illegible] Cushman, Galveston; American Union, New-Orleans; Delmont Locke, Philadelphia; Sarah Peters, do.; Isaac Carver, Georgetown.

Miscellaneous.

Portions of the cargo of the bark Joseph A. Davis wrecked in July last on Grecian Shoals, found to be but slightly damaged, would be sold Sept. 8, by auction at Key West.

The French brig Leopold, from Manzanilla for Havre which put into Key West Aug. 10, in distress, had been condemned, and was being stripped Sept. 2.

The bark Duiveland, from Mauritius, via Algoa Bay, was blown out of Algoa Bay, C. G. H., June [illegible] by a W. gale, staving bulwarks, losing three anchors and having yards sprung, &c.

The steamer George Appold, from Baltimore for Boston, put back, with propeller broken.

Spoken, &c.

Caroline Chisholm—Br. bark, from Singapore for London, 70 ds. out, June 10, lat. 34 38, lon. 25 20.

Emelie Johanna—Brem. bark, hence for Batavia May 6, in the Straits of Sunda.

Gemsbok—bark, of New-York, strg. E., Aug. 24, lat. 44 15, lon. 53 15.

Olane—Dutch bark, from Manila for Liverpool, 105 ds. out, July 13, lat. 16 25, lon. 4 41.

Proteus—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, 93 ds. out, July 12, lat. 18 20, lon. 2 57.

Foreign Ports.

Lepreaux, N. B.—Arr. Sept. 6, bark Jane Ring, Thompson, Boston.

St. John, N. B.—Arr. Sept. 7, brig Jane Lunenage, McKay, New-York.

At St. Helena, July 28, ship Leucothea, from Calcutta for Boston.

[PER PERUVIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, Tasso and Bogart, at Malaga; Welsh, at Port Johanna; Hendrika, at Helvoet; Waterben, at Cuxhaven; August, at Stettin; [illegible] at Falmouth; Aquilla, in King Roads.

Arr. from Boston, Montland, at Cevitta Vecchia.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Elizabeth Hamilton, at Havre; Camilla, at Bordeaux; Calcutta, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Baltimore, Giroid, at Bordeaux; Chili [illegible] Packet, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Martin Bergen and Westmoreland, at Antwerp.

MEM.—Ship Catherine Mundo, from Antwerp for New-York, was spoken; was damaged by a squall.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 527, Sept. 8, 1866.
87, 3, 33, 2, 12, 59, 14, 56, 6, 4, 72, 5, 57.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 528, Sept. 8, 1866.
20, 2, 64, 33, 40, 8, 13, 56, 78, 14, 71, 12, 50.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 427, Sept. 8, 1866.
57, 1, 77, 15, 20, 70, 29, 3, 13, 19, 78, 52, 36.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 428, Sept. 8, 1866.
76, 47, 73, 46, 24, 60, 42, 71, 57, 75, 26, 11, 72.
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